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2003年初审通过

义务教育课程标准实验教科书

英语

(新目标)

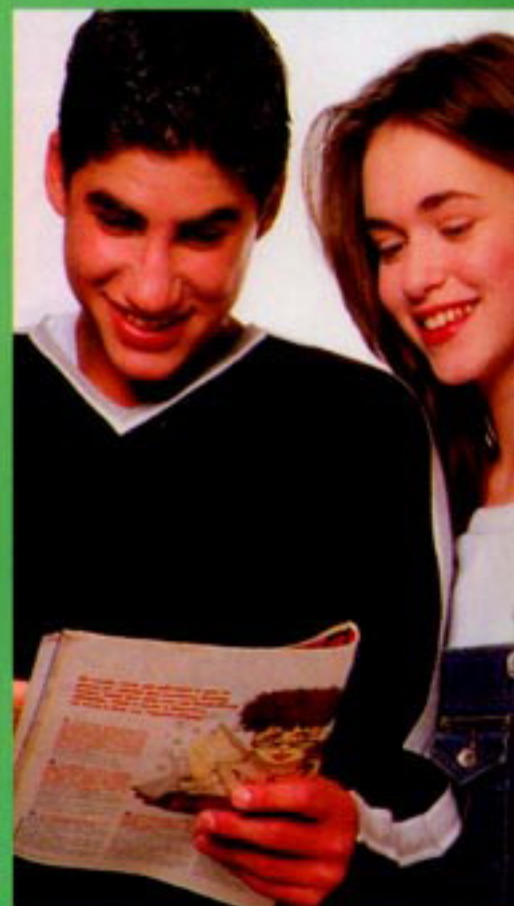
Go for it!

STUDENTS' BOOK

八年级 上册

(中国) 课程教材研究所
英语课程教材研究开发中心 合编
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人民教育出版社

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说 明

本书是人民教育出版社出版的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语（新目标）》的系列教材之一。这套教材是在（美国）汤姆森学习出版集团最新出版的 *Go for it!* 教材的基础上，由人民教育出版社与汤姆森学习出版集团合作改编而成的。它采用任务型语言教学（Task-Based Language Teaching）模式，融汇话题、交际功能和语言结构，形成了一套循序渐进的生活化的学习程序。在修改过程中，编者依据国家教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》（实验稿），对原书的结构与内容作了适当的调整，增加了复习单元、文化背景知识和学习策略等部分，并增加了任务型学习成份和语篇输入。本书每个单元都列出明确的语言目标、主要的功能项目与语法结构、需要掌握的基本词汇，并分为 A 和 B 两部分。A 部分是基本的语言内容，B 部分是知识的扩展和综合的语言运用。每个单元还附有 Self Check 部分，学生可用来自我检测本单元所学的语言知识。

本书共 14 个单元，其中包括 2 个复习单元，供八年级上学期使用。

在 2002 年本书的改编过程中，北京八一中学史小鹏老师参与了部分工作，在此谨表谢意。

课程教材研究所
英语课程教材研究开发中心

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Unit	Title	Topic	Functions	Structures	Target language	Vocabulary	Recycling	Learning Strategies
1 Page 1	How often do you exercise?	Free time activities	Talk about how often you do things	Wh- questions <i>What do ... ?</i> <i>How often ... ?</i> Adverbs of frequency <i>All / most / some / none</i>	What do you usually do on weekends? I sometimes go to the beach. How often do you eat vegetables? Every day. Most students do homework every day.	always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never how often, once, twice, three times a week, every day milk, junk food, health, unhealthy, habit	shop, read, watch TV, go to the movies fruit, vegetables	Using context Transforming information
2 Page 7	What's the matter?	Health	Talk about your health Give advice	<i>Have</i> for talking about health problems <i>Modal should / shouldn't</i>	What's the matter? I have a headache. You should drink some tea. That sounds like a good idea. I have a sore back. That's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.	head, nose, eye, ear, tooth, neck, stomach, back, leg, arm, foot, throat thirsty, stressed out cold, fever, headache, toothache, stomachache, sore throat dentist, lie, rest, honey, water, illness, advice should, shouldn't	hot, go to bed, listen to music, eat, drink tired, hungry	Using what you know Inferring content
3 Page 13	What are you doing for vacation?	Vacation plans	Talk about future plans	Present progressive as future <i>Where, when, how long</i> questions	What are you doing for vacation? I'm spending time with my friends. When are you going? I'm going next week. How long are you staying? We're staying for two weeks.	babysitting, sightseeing, fishing, renting videos how long plan, decide at home, get back	where, when shopping, visiting my grandmother, relaxing, spending time, bike riding, taking walks Monday, Friday, video, book beach, weekend, family, home, friend, cousin	Role playing Listening for key words
4 Page 19	How do you get to school?	Transportation	Talk about how to get to places	<i>How</i> questions Affirmative and negative statements	How do you get to school? I take the bus. How long does it take? It takes 20 minutes. How far is it? It's 10 miles.	get to, how far bicycle, subway, car, train bus stop, train station, bus station, subway station minute, kilometer, mile transportation calendar	numbers bike, bus, school take, ride, walk	Personalizing Inferring vocabulary
5 Page 25	Can you come to my party?	Invitations	Make, accept and decline invitations Talk about obligations	<i>Can</i> for invitations <i>Modal have to</i> Present progressive as future for planned actions	Can you come to my birthday party? Yes, I'd love to. Sorry, I can't. I have to study for a test. I'm sorry. I'm playing soccer on Saturday. When is the party? It's at seven-thirty.	today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week lesson, invitation	study, help, play, visit, test, piano, party Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday morning, afternoon, evening, parents, brother, sister, doctor, mom, aunt, have to dentist	Inducing Cooperating

Unit	Title	Topic	Functions	Structures	Target language	Vocabulary	Recycling	Learning Strategies
6 Page 31	I'm more outgoing than my sister.	Personal traits	Talk about personal traits Compare people	Comparatives with <i>-er, -ier</i> <i>more</i> and <i>both</i>	Is that Sam? No, that's Tom. He has shorter hair than Sam. He's calmer than Sam.	more, than taller, shorter, thinner, longer, calmer, wilder, quieter, funnier, heavier, smarter more athletic, more popular twin, both be good at	tall, short, long hair, short hair, curly hair, funny, heavy, quiet like to members of the family	Classifying Listening for specific information
Page 37	Review of units 1-6							
7 Page 41	How do you make a banana milk shake?	Cooking at home	Describe a process Follow instructions	Imperatives Countable / Uncountable nouns <i>How much / how many</i> questions	How do you make a banana milk shake? First, peel the bananas and cut it up. Then put the milk into the blender ... How many bananas do we need? We need three bananas.	turn on, cut up, peel, pour, put, mix up how much, how many, amount blender, milk shake, yogurt, watermelon, ingredient, sauce, teaspoon, cup, popcorn sandwich, butter, lettuce, relish, turkey, bread first, then, next, finally recipe	apple, banana, orange, onion, tomato, chicken drink, need, milk, honey Let's ...	Guessing Sequencing
8 Page 47	How was your school trip?	School trips	Talk about events in the past	Simple past of regular and irregular verbs <i>Did you, were there</i> questions Affirmative and negative statements in the past tense	What did you do on your school trip? Did you go to the zoo? No, I didn't. I went to the aquarium. Were there any sharks? No, there weren't any sharks, but there were some really smart seals.	aquarium, science center, gift shop seal, shark, octopus autograph, win ate, took, hung out, got go for a drive, sleep late, yard sale, day off	museum, baseball game, beach, zoo, dolphin ice cream, friend, movie, photo, prize vacation I like ... / I love ... did / didn't, bought, went, saw, were / weren't, played, read, visited, stayed, watched, cleaned, helped, had, met first, after that, then, finally	Reflecting Practicing
9 Page 53	When was he born?	People we admire	Talk about famous people	Passive voice Adverbial clauses with <i>when</i> <i>When / How long</i> questions	Who's that? That's Deng Yaping. She is a great ping-pong player. When was she born? She was born in 1973. Who is Shirley Temple? She is a movie star. When did she become a movie star? When she was three years old.	achievement, record Brazilian skater, violinist, pianist sneezing, hiccuping start, stop first went, first had, learned talented, loving, creative, outstanding, unusual	ping-pong player, basketball player, tennis player, soccer player, champion, great, born, star, music, musician, sports, bicycle, movie, party beautiful, kind, Who is ... <i>When</i> questions	Cooperating Using what you know

Unit	Title	Topic	Functions	Structures	Target language	Vocabulary	Recycling	Learning Strategies
10 Page 59	I'm going to be a basketball player.	Life goals	Talk about future intentions	Future with <i>going to</i> <i>Want to be</i> <i>What, Where, When, How</i> questions	What are you going to be when you grow up? I'm going to be a computer programmer. How are you going to do that? I'm going to study computer science.	computer programmer, professional, engineer, pilot computer science, dream job, grow up, move to, retire, save resolution, get good grades, get a part-time job, make more friends	want to actor, doctor, basketball player, reporter, teacher study, practice, learn, eat, make, get, exercise, grade every day math, basketball <i>What / How / Where</i> questions	Using context Role playing
11 Page 65	Could you please clean your room?	Chores	Make polite requests Ask for permission	<i>Could</i> for polite request <i>Could</i> for permission <i>Make</i> versus <i>do</i>	Could you take out the trash? Sure. Could I borrow the car? Sorry, but I need it. I have to go to a meeting. I have to make the bed and do the laundry.	do the chores, do the dishes, sweep the floor, take out the trash, fold the clothes, clean the living room, do the laundry buy some drinks and snacks, borrow some money, invite your friends teenager, hate take care of, feed	I have to ..., I need ..., I like ... I can ..., I can't ..., I have, I don't have ... movie, party, breakfast, tomorrow, room, homework, supermarket, store, CD, friend, chair stay out late, clean, cook, use the car, get a ride fun, boring, relaxing <i>Who / What</i> questions	Self-evaluating Personalizing
12 Page 71	What's the best radio station?	Your town	Discuss preferences Make comparisons	Superlatives with - (<i>best, the most</i> <i>Irregular comparisons good, better, the best, bad, worse, the worst</i>	What's the best cinema? Showtime Cinema. It's the cheapest. Jason's has good quality clothes. It's better than Trendy Tecns. Jason's is the best store in town.	theater, cinema trendy, quality, comfortable, close to seat, screen, jeans, performer, radio station	new, big, friendly, fun, boring, popular, cheap, service, creative clothes, clothing, store, music, piano, actor, music video, TV show, book home, town French fries	Scanning Deducing
Page 77	Review of units 7-12							
Page 81	Additional Material							
Page 85	Tapescripts							
Page 92	Grammar							
Page 97	Words and Expressions in Each Unit							
Page 105	Vocabulary Index							
Page 112	Irregular Verbs							

This Chinese edition is adapted from the original *Go for it!* series by David Nunan.

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UNIT 1

SECTION A

Language Goal:

- Talk about how often you do things

How often do you exercise?



- 1a** Look at the picture. Make a list of the different weekend activities.

1. go skateboarding
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



- 1b** Listen and write the letters from the picture above on the lines below.

always (100%) _____ usually _____ often _____ sometimes _____ hardly ever _____ never (0%) _____

1c PAIRWORK

Talk about the people in the picture above.
What do they do on weekends?

A: What does she do on weekends?

B: She often goes to the movies.

**2a**

Listen. Cheng is talking about how often he does different activities. Number the activities you hear [1-5].

**Activities****How often**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a. ____ go to the movies | every day |
| b. <u>1</u> watch TV | once a week |
| c. ____ shop | twice a week |
| d. ____ exercise | three times a week |
| e. ____ read | once a month |
| | twice a month |

**2b**

Listen again. How often does Cheng do the activities above? Match his activities with the number of times he does them.

2c**PAIRWORK**

How often do you do these activities?

Fill in the chart and then make conversations.

Activities	How often
watch TV	<i>every day</i>
surf the Internet	
read English books	
go to the movies	
exercise	

- A: How often do you watch TV?
 B: I watch TV every day.
 A: What's your favorite program?
 B: It's Animal World.
 A: How often do you watch it?

Grammar Focus

What do you usually do on weekends?

I usually play soccer.

What do they do on weekends?

They often go to the movies.

What does he do on weekends?

He sometimes watches TV.

How often do you shop?

I shop once a month.

How often does Cheng watch TV?

He watches TV twice a week.

3

Read the magazine article. Use the information in the boxes below to help you.

Green High School: Activity Survey

Activity	Every Day	Once or Twice a Week	Three or Four Times a Week
Exercise	15%	10%	75%
Do homework	95%	0%	5%
Watch TV	85%	2%	13%

All students = 100%
Most students = 51%-99%
Some students = 1%-50%
No students = 0%

What Do Students Do at Green High School?

Here are the results of the student activity survey at Green High School. Most (1) students exercise three or four times a week. Some students exercise once or twice a week. (2) students are very active and exercise every day. As for homework, (3) students do homework every day. (4) students do homework three or four times a week. (5) students do homework once or twice a week. The results for "watch TV" are interesting. (6) students watch TV once or twice a week, some students watch TV (7) a week, but most students watch TV (8).

4

GROUPWORK Who's the best English student?

What can you do to improve your English?

Add more things to the chart. Then ask your classmates the questions and find the best English student.

A: How often do you read English books?

B: I read English books about twice a week.

How often do you ...	once a week	twice a week	three times a week	once a month
read English books?		Lin Ying		

SECTION B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. b junk food 3. ____ fruit 5. ____ sleep
2. ____ milk 4. ____ vegetables 6. ____ coffee



a



b



c



d



e



f

1b PAIRWORK

Ask and answer questions.
Use the words from 1a.

A: How often do you drink milk, Liu Fang?

B: I drink milk every day.

A: Do you like it?

B: No. But my mother wants me to drink it.
She says it's good for my health.



2a

Listen. Then circle your answer to each question.

Is Bill healthy?

Yes.

No.

I don't know.

Is Katrina healthy?

Yes.

No.

I don't know.



2b

Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the survey.



Bill



Katrina

Questions

Katrina

Bill

1. How often do you exercise?

every day

2. How often do you eat vegetables?

3. How often do you eat fruit?

4. How many hours do you sleep every night?

5. How often do you drink milk?

6. How often do you eat junk food?

7. How often do you drink coffee?

2c PAIRWORK

Role play. Student A is the interviewer. Student B is Katrina.
Then change roles. Student B is the interviewer and Student A is Bill.

Interviewer: How often do you exercise?

Katrina: I exercise every day.

Interviewer: And how often do you ...?

3a**Read part of Katrina's letter to a pen pal and answer the questions.**

... but I'm pretty healthy. I exercise every day, usually when I come home from school. My eating habits are pretty good. I try to eat a lot of vegetables. I eat fruit and drink milk every day. I never drink coffee. Of course, I love junk food too, and I eat it two or three times a week. Oh, and I sleep nine hours every night. So you see, I look after my health. And my healthy lifestyle helps me get good grades. Good food and exercise help me to study better.



1. How often does she exercise?
2. How often does she drink milk?
3. Does she eat junk food very often?
4. Do you think she has a healthy lifestyle? Why or why not?
5. Is her lifestyle the same as yours or different? What are the differences?

3b**Now fill in the blanks in Bill's letter.**

... and I think I'm kind of unhealthy. I hardly ever exercise. I eat _____ (1) _____ (2) twice a week, but I never eat _____ (3) _____. And I _____ (4) _____ to drink _____ (5) _____. Yuck! I love _____ (6) _____ and eat it _____ (7) _____ a week. I love to drink _____ (8) _____, too. So maybe I'm not very healthy, although I have one healthy habit. I _____ (9) _____ for _____ (10) _____ every night.

**3c****How healthy are you? Write about your own habits.****4****SURVEY Who is the healthiest?**

Add five questions to the survey on page 81. Then ask three classmates the questions and take notes. Discuss and decide: Who is the healthiest student?



SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

help have want exercise try

1. Mom _____ me to get up at 6:00 and play ping-pong with her.
2. Grandpa is pretty healthy because he _____ every day.
3. A lot of vegetables _____ you to keep in good health.
4. You must _____ to eat less meat.
5. Do you _____ a healthy lifestyle?

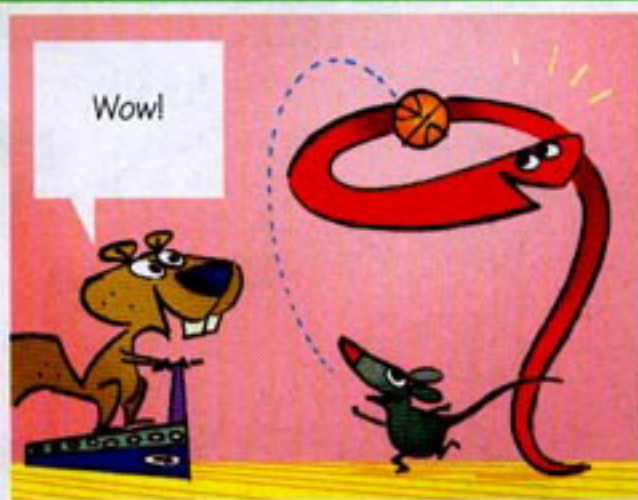
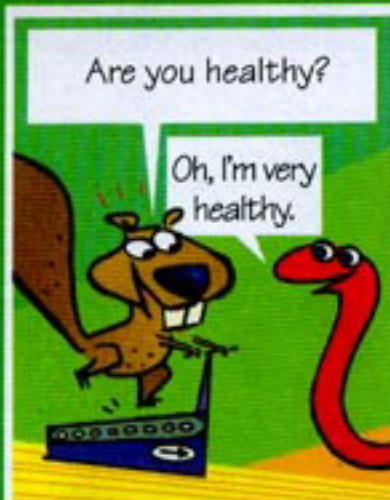
- 2** Think of a famous person. Imagine what his or her lifestyle is like. Write about him or her. Try to use some of the words in the box.

often every day usually three times a week sometimes
once a week always once a month hardly ever never

(Draw the person here.)

He / She usually exercises
three times a week. He / She ...

Just for Fun!



SECTION A

Language Goals:

- Talk about your health
- Give advice

What's the matter?



1a

Look at the picture. Write the correct letter [a-m] for each part of the body.

<u>k</u> arm	___ back	___ ear	___ eye	___ foot
___ hand	___ head	___ leg	___ mouth	
___ neck	___ nose	___ stomach	___ tooth	



1b

Listen and look at the picture. Then number the names [1-5].

Nancy _____ Sarah 1 David _____
Ben _____ Judy _____

1c

PAIRWORK

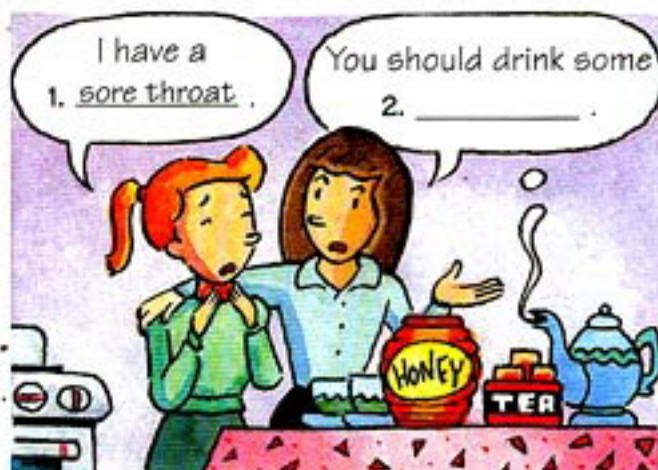
Look at the picture. What are the students' problems?
Make conversations.

A: What's the matter?

B: I have a sore throat.

**2a****Listen and match the problems with the advice.**

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. fever | a. lie down and rest |
| 2. sore throat | b. hot tea with honey |
| 3. stomachache | c. see a dentist |
| 4. toothache | d. drink lots of water |

**2b****Listen again. Fill in the blanks.****2c****PAIRWORK****Role play the conversations in 2b.**

- A: What's the matter?
 B: I have a toothache.
 A: Maybe you should see a dentist.
 B: That's a good idea.

Grammar Focus

I have a headache.
 He has a stomachache.
 She has a toothache.

You should go to bed.
 He shouldn't eat anything.
 She should see a dentist.

Look!

shouldn't = should not

3a

Fill in the blanks in the conversation.

A: What's the matter?
 B: I'm not feeling well. I have a _____.
 A: When did it start?
 B: About _____ ago.
 A: Oh, that's too bad. You should _____.
 B: Yes, I think so.
 A: I hope you feel better soon.



3b

PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation from 3a. Then use the picture below to make new conversations.



4

GROUPWORK

One student mimes an illness. The other students guess the illness and give advice.

A: What's the matter?
 Do you have a sore throat?
 B: No, I don't.
 C: Do you have a headache?
 B: Yes, I do.
 D: You should lie down and rest.

Name	Illness	Advice
Liu Peng	headache	lie down and rest

SECTION B

1a

Match the words with the pictures below.

1. b tired
2. _____ hungry
3. _____ thirsty
4. _____ stressed out



1b

Match the advice with the people below.

1. a Eat an apple.
2. _____ Go to bed early.
3. _____ Drink some water.
4. _____ Listen to music.



2a

Listen. What problems do the students have?
Write the problems in the chart below.

	Problem	Should	Shouldn't
Gina	tired		
Tony			
Julie			
Alan			



2b

Listen again. Complete the chart.

2c

PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation.

Use the information from the chart above.

A: What's the matter with Gina?

B: She's tired.

A: Well, she should go to bed early.
She shouldn't go to the party.

3a**Read the article. Underline the things you should do.**

A Healthy Lifestyle, the Chinese Way

Traditional Chinese doctors believe we need a balance of *yin* and *yang* to be healthy. For example, are you often weak and tired? Maybe you have too much *yin*. You should eat hot *yang* foods, like beef. Eating Dangshen and Huangqi herbs is also good for this. But people who are too stressed out and angry may have too much *yang*. Chinese doctors believe that they should eat more *yin* foods like tofu. Chinese medicine is now popular in many western countries. It's easy to have a healthy lifestyle, and it's important to eat a balanced diet.

**3b****Fill in the blanks in the article.**

Are you tired?

Everybody gets tired sometimes. When you are tired, you shouldn't _____. You should _____ for a few nights and you should _____ to stay healthy. You should also eat _____ and other healthy foods. You shouldn't _____ when you are tired.

3c

Write an article called "Do you have a cold?"
Write about what you should and shouldn't do.

4

GROUPWORK Who is Dr Know?

Choose a problem from the list below. Then ask your classmates for advice. The student who gives the best advice is "Dr Know".

Problems

a. I have a toothache.**d.** I'm hungry.**g.** I have a sore throat.**b.** I'm stressed out.**e.** I have a sore back.**h.** I'm tired.**c.** I can't sleep.**f.** I have a cold.**i.** I have a headache.

SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

give get need believe stay

1. I _____ it's important to sleep eight hours a night.
2. A doctor can _____ you medicine.
3. Don't _____ stressed out. It's not healthy.
4. I have a toothache. I _____ to see a dentist.
5. Eat a balanced diet to _____ healthy.

- 2** Imagine that you and Sally are on a student exchange program. Read her letter, then write back and give advice.

Well, I hope you're enjoying my school in New York. I like your school in Beijing, but I'm not feeling very well at the moment. I'm tired and have a lot of headaches. And I'm stressed out because my Putonghua isn't improving. I study late every night, sometimes until 2 am, but I don't think I'm improving. I really need some conversation practice! I think I have a cold, too. Oh, dear! But my host family is really nice. Yesterday they ...

Dear Sally,

I'm sorry to hear that you're not feeling well. I think you should

...

Just for Fun!

What's the matter, icy?



SECTION A

Language Goal:

- Talk about future plans

What are you doing for vacation?



1a

Look at the vacation activities in the picture.
Make a list and add a few more.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. <u>camping</u> | 4. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ | |



1b

Listen to the conversations and number the pictures [1-3].

1c

PAIRWORK

What are the people in the picture doing for vacation?
Make conversations.

- A: What's she doing for vacation?
B: She's babysitting her sister.

**2a**

Listen. What are Hector, Susan and Molly doing for vacation? Fill in the chart under "What".

Who	What	When
Hector	visiting cousins	
Susan		
Molly		

**2b**

Listen again. When are they going on vacation? Fill in the chart under "When".

2c**GROUPWORK**

What are you and your classmates doing for your next vacation? Ask and answer questions and then write down your plans.

- A: What are you doing for vacation, Li Chen?
 B: I'm going camping.
 A: That sounds nice. Who are you going with?
 B: I'm going with my parents.

Name	Vacation plans
Li Chen	He's going camping with his parents.

Grammar Focus

Questions	Answers	Look!
What are you doing for vacation?	I'm visiting my grandmother.	
What's she doing for vacation?	She's going camping.	What's = What is
What are they doing for vacation?	They're relaxing at home.	
When are you going?	I'm going on Monday.	
When is he going?	He's going on the 12th.	
When are they going?	They're going next week.	

3a**Read the conversation. Then fill in the chart.**

Tony: What are you doing for vacation, Lin Hui?

Lin Hui: I'm going to Tibet for a week.

Tony: That sounds interesting! What are you doing there?

Lin Hui: I'm going hiking in the mountains. How about you, Tony? What are you doing for vacation?

Tony: I'm visiting my friend in Hong Kong.

Lin Hui: Oh yeah? How long are you staying?

Tony: Just for four days. I don't like going away for too long.

Lin Hui: Well, have a good time! Send me a postcard from Hong Kong!

Tony: Sure. Show me your photos when we get back to school.

	Tony	Lin Hui
Where are they going?	Hong Kong	
How long are they staying?		

3b**PAIRWORK**

Practice the conversation above. Then make new conversations using the information below.

DAVE	cousin's house	a week
ZHU YAN	San Francisco	Friday–Tuesday
MARY	beach	five days
MIKE	sports camp	11th–22nd



A: What is Dave doing for vacation?

B: He's going to his cousin's house.

A: How long is he staying?

B: He's staying for a week.

4**Vacation Dreams!**

Imagine your dream vacation. On a piece of paper, write what you are doing for vacation, when you are going, and how long you are staying. Put your paper in a bag. Then take another paper from the bag. Find the student who has your paper.

Where are you going for vacation?



I'm going to Hawaii for vacation. I'm going in December, and I'm staying for three weeks.

SECTION B

1a Match the words with the pictures.



a

1. d go bike riding
2. _____ go sightseeing
3. _____ take walks
4. _____ go fishing
5. _____ rent videos



c



d



e

1b PAIRWORK

What do you like to do on vacation? Use the words from 1a and any other words you know. Make conversations.



2a

Listen. What does the reporter ask He Yu?
Check (✓) the questions he asks.

Reporter's Questions

- ☒ 1. Where are you going for vacation?
- ☐ 2. What's it like there?
- ☐ 3. How's the weather there?
- ☐ 4. What are you doing there?
- ☐ 5. Who are you going with?
- ☐ 6. How long are you staying?

He Yu's Answers

the south of Italy



2b

Listen again. Write He Yu's answers to the questions you checked.

2c PAIRWORK

Role play. Student A is the reporter.
Student B is He Yu. Student A,
interview Student B.

- A: Hello, He Yu. Can I ask you a few questions about your vacation plans?
- B: Yes.
- A: What are you doing ...?

3a

Read the magazine article. What are Ben Lambert's vacation plans? Write the number of each picture next to the correct activity.

**1****2****3****4****5**

Ben Lambert's Vacation Plans!



Ben Lambert, the famous French singer, is taking a long vacation this summer! He thought about going to Greece or Spain, but decided on Canada. "I always take vacations in Europe," he said. "This time I want to do something different. I heard that Canada is beautiful, and I know there are many people there who speak French."

Ben is going to Canada's Great Lakes. He is leaving the first week in June and staying until September. He plans to have a very relaxing vacation. "I'm taking walks (____), going fishing (____), and going bike riding (____). I'm planning to spend time in the beautiful countryside. I love nature. I hope I can forget all my problems! At night, I'm renting videos (____) and sleeping a lot (____) ... A great vacation! I can't wait!"

3b

Complete the article about Julia's vacation plans.

Julia Morgan, the famous movie star, is taking a vacation. She is going to _____.

"I just finished making my last movie," she says. "I'm _____ and I really need to _____."

I asked her about her plans. "Well, I'm going _____ and _____. I'm also _____ and _____. I want an exciting vacation!"

3c

Pretend you are a famous singer or soccer player. What are your vacation plans? Write an article.

4

SURVEY Weekend Plans!

Ask classmates what they are doing this weekend. Use the information on the chart on page 82. Write your classmate's name next to the correct activity.

A: What are you doing this weekend?

B: Well, I'm going shopping on Saturday ...

SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

leave hear plan ask hope

1. I _____ that Thailand is a good place to go sightseeing.
2. She's _____ for Hong Kong on Tuesday.
3. I'm _____ the weather is nice in the mountains.
4. I want to _____ you about places to visit in China.
5. I'm _____ my vacation to Italy this weekend.

- 2** Imagine you are a tourist guide. Write a schedule for this weekend. Answer the questions below in your schedule.

Where are you going? What are you doing there? What should tourists take with them?
Where are you leaving from? When are you leaving? What are you eating?

Saturday	Sunday
morning	morning
We're going to the Great Wall in the morning.	
afternoon	afternoon
evening	evening

Just for Fun!



UNIT 4

SECTION A

Language Goal:

- Talk about how to get to places

How do you get to school?



- 1a** Look at the picture. Make a list of how the students get to school in the morning. Then add other ways to get to school.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. take the subway | 3. _____ | 5. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ | 8. _____ |

- 1b** Listen and write the numbers next to the correct students in the picture above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. Bob | 3. Paul | 5. John |
| 2. Mary | 4. Yang Lan | |

1c PAIRWORK

Look at the picture. How do students get to school in the morning? Make conversations.

A: How does Bob get to school?

B: He takes the train.



2a Listen and repeat.

32 40 41 50 60 70 80 90 100

2b Write the correct number next to the word.

forty-six	_____	thirty-three	_____	seventy-two	_____
ninety-nine	_____	one hundred and five	_____	fifty-eight	_____
sixty-one	_____	eighty-four	_____		



2c Listen and check (✓) the kinds of transportation that you hear.



✓ 1. f



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Listen again. Match the times with the kinds of transportation.

a. 10 minutes	b. 15 minutes	c. 25 minutes	d. 30 minutes
e. 35 minutes	f. 40 minutes	g. 50 minutes	h. 55 minutes

2d PAIRWORK

Make a conversation about how you get to school.

A: How do you get to school?
 B: Well, I usually walk but sometimes I take the bus.
 A: How long does it take?
 B: It takes about 25 minutes to walk and 10 minutes by bus.



Grammar Focus

How do you get to school?
 How does he get to school?
 How do they get to school?
 How long does it take?

I ride my bike.
 He walks to school.
 They take the train.
 It takes about forty minutes.

3a Read the passage and answer the questions.

How does he get to school?

How long does it take?

How far is it from his home to school?

About 10 kilometers.

Lin Fei's home is about 10 kilometers from school. He gets up at six o'clock every day, showers and has a quick breakfast. Then he leaves for school at around six-thirty. First, he rides his bicycle to the bus station. That takes about ten minutes. Then the early bus takes him to school. The bus ride usually takes about 25 minutes.



3b PAIRWORK

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions.

1.	2.	3.	4.
25 minutes/ 3 miles	35 minutes/ 8 miles	40 minutes/ 2 miles	15 minutes/ 4 miles

- A: How do you get to school?
B: I take the subway.
- A: How far is it from your home to school?
B: It's three miles.
- A: How long does it take you to get from home to school?
B: It takes 25 minutes.

4 Info gap race!

Work with two other students. Student A, look at this page. Student B, look at page 82. Student C, look at page 83. Ask the other students questions and complete the chart. The first group to fill in all the blanks wins.

Student A

Who	How	How long	How far
1. Maria	bus		
2. John		ten minutes	
3. Liu Pei			eight miles

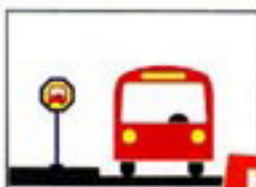
SECTION B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. b bus stop 3. _____ bus station
2. _____ train station 4. _____ subway station



a



b



c



d

1b PAIRWORK

Suppose you use two kinds of transportation to get to school (bus, train, subway, walking, bike, etc.). Tell how you get to school.

- A: How do you get to school?
B: Well, I ride my bike to the subway station.
Then I take the subway.

2a Listen and check (✓) the things that Thomas wants to know.

Thomas wants to know ...

- ☒ where Nina lives.
☐ how far from school she lives.
☐ how long it takes to get to school.
☐ how she gets to school.
☐ what she thinks of the transportation.

2b Listen again. How does Nina get to school? Check (✓) 1 or 2 below.

1. _____ → → → → →

2. _____ → → → → → →

2c GROUPWORK

Tell how Nina gets to school.

- A: How does Nina get to school?
B: She ...
C: Next, she ...
D: Then she ...

3a

Read the article. Then read the statements about the article.
Write "T" (for true) or "F" (for false).

How do students around the world get to school?

In North America, most students go to school on the school bus. Some students also walk or ride bikes to school. In other parts of the world, things are different. In Japan, most students take trains to school, although others also walk or ride their bikes. In China, it depends on where you are. In big cities, students usually ride bikes to school or take buses. And in places where there are rivers and lakes, like Hongshanhu and Kaishandao, students usually go to school by boat. That must be a lot more fun than taking a bus!



1. In North America, not all students take the bus to school.
2. Other parts of the world are different from the United States.
3. In Japan, the three most popular ways of getting to school are bus, train and bike.
4. In China, bikes and buses are the most popular means of transportation.
5. Students in Hongshanhu and Kaishandao have to take a boat to get to school.

3b

Look at the chart. Then complete the article.

How do students get to Garden High School?					
	Bus	Walking	Bike	Subway	Car
Number of students	40	100	175	30	50



How do students get to Garden High School?

At Garden High School, most students ride their bikes to school. Many students _____.

Some students _____. Other students _____. A small number of students _____.

3c

Write a newspaper article. Tell how students get to your school.

4

SURVEY Find someone who ...

Ask classmates questions and write their names in the chart on page 82.
You have ten minutes. The first student to fill in all the blanks wins!

A: How far do you live from school?

B: I live 10 miles from school.

SELF CHECK

1 Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

ride take live think of get to

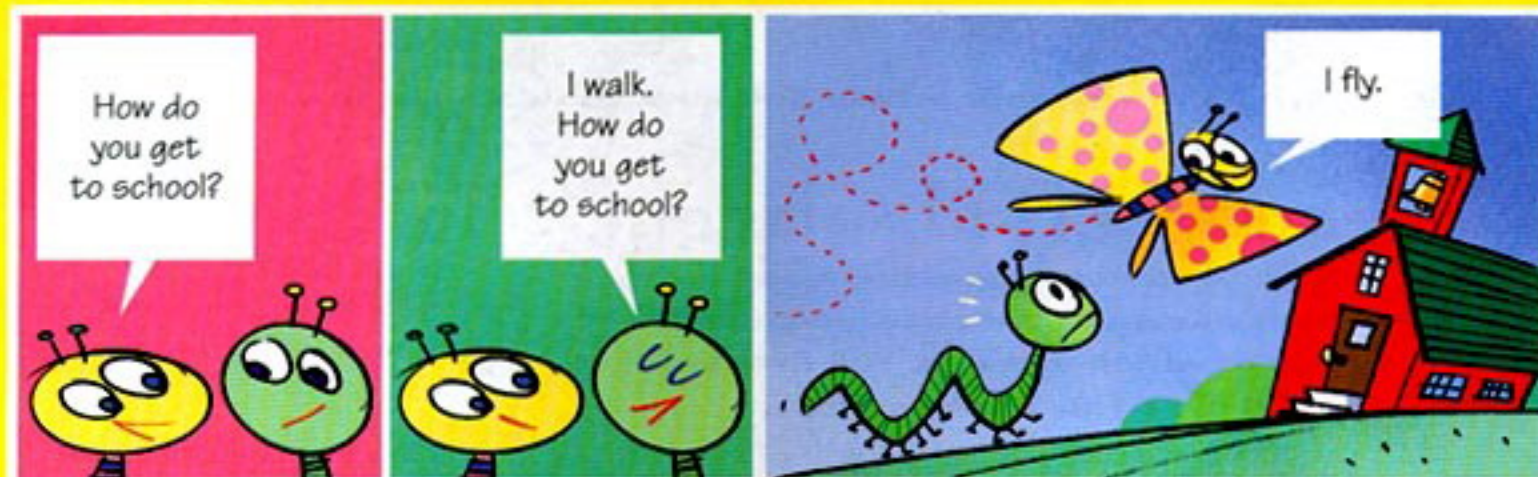
1. How do you _____ school in the morning?
2. What do you _____ the transportation in your town?
3. When it rains I _____ a taxi.
4. How far do you _____ from the bus station?
5. I like to _____ my bike on the weekend.

2 Role play. Student B is an American in your town. He needs help from Student A. Write the conversation and then act it out.

A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes, please. I need to see my friend. She's ill in the hospital.
 I have a map but it's in Chinese, and I only speak English.
 How do I get there?
 A: Don't worry. Let me look at your map. OK, first _____.
 Next _____. Then _____.
 B: How far is it from here?
 A: It's about _____.
 B: How long _____?
 A: About _____.
 B: OK, thank you so much!
 A: You're welcome. If you have a problem, you can _____.



Just for Fun!



SECTION A

Can you come to my party?

Language Goals:

- Make, accept and decline invitations
- Talk about obligations



1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. study for a test b 3. go to the doctor d 5. have a piano lesson a
 2. help my parents e 4. visit my aunt c

1b Listen and write the names (Tim, Ted, Kay, Anna and Wilson) next to the correct students in the picture above.

1c GROUPWORK

You are the students in the picture. Student A, invite three students to your party. Students B, C and D, give answers.

- A: Can you come to my party on Wednesday?
 B: Sure, I'd love to.
 C: Sorry, I can't. I have a piano lesson.
 D: I'm sorry, too. I have to go to the doctor.

**2a****Listen and circle "can" or "can't".**

1. Jeff can/can't come to the party.
2. Mary can/can't come to the party.
3. May can/can't come to the party.
4. Claudia can/can't come to the party.
5. Paul can/can't come to the party.

**2b****Listen again. Number the reasons [1-3] why people can't go to the party.**

- a. ____ I'm sorry. I have to help my mom.
- b. ____ I'm sorry. I'm playing soccer.
- c. ____ I'm sorry. I have to go to my guitar lesson.
- d. ____ I'm sorry. I'm going to the movies.
- e. 1 I'm sorry. I have to visit my aunt.

**2c****PAIRWORK**

Look at the reasons to say no to an invitation in 2b. Write some more. Then, Student A, invite your partner to do something. Student B, say you can't go and say why.

1. too much homework
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

- A: Hey, Dave, can you go to the movies on Saturday?
- B: I'm sorry, I can't. I have too much homework this weekend.
- A: That's too bad. Maybe another time.
- B: Sure, Joe. Thanks for asking.

Grammar Focus

Can you come to my party?

Sure, I'd love to.

Can she go to the movies?

I'm sorry, I can't. I have to help my mom.

Can he go to the baseball game?

No, she can't. She's playing soccer.

Can they go to the concert?

No, he can't. He has to study.

No, they can't. They're going to a party.

3a Read the invitation. Then fill in the blanks in the conversation.



Lisa: Hi, Simon, can you come to my _____?

Simon: _____ is it?

Lisa: It's _____ at _____.

Simon: Great! I'd love to.

3b PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation in 3a. Then fill in the card with details of an event. Call your classmate to invite him or her to the event.

It's a _____!

For whom: _____

Time: _____

Place: _____

Come and join us!

4 Invite a friend!

Student A, you are Eliza. Look at this page. Student B, you are Lu Qing. Look at page 82. Eliza, invite Lu Qing to go to the mall. Look at the calendar for this week and find a time when you can both go there.

A: Lu Qing, can you go to the mall this week?

B: Sure, I'd love to. When?

A: Well, what are you doing Tuesday afternoon?

B: I'm going to the doctor. What are you doing on Monday?

Eliza's Calendar

MONDAY

Morning: school

Afternoon: soccer practice

Evening: do homework

TUESDAY

Morning: school

Evening: study for the math test

WEDNESDAY

Morning: school

Evening: do homework

THURSDAY

Morning: school

Afternoon: babysitting

Evening: help my parents

FRIDAY

Morning: school

Evening: Susan's party

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

SECTION B

1a Write the dates for this week on the calendar.

Sunday the _____	Monday the _____	Tuesday the _____	Wednesday the _____	Thursday the _____	Friday the _____	Saturday the _____

1b Write these words below the correct dates on the calendar.

today tomorrow yesterday
the day after tomorrow weekday

1c PAIRWORK

Ask and answer questions about the days in 1a.

A: What's today?
B: It's Monday the 14th.

2a Listen. Can Vince play tennis with Andy? **Circle** Yes or No.

Yes No



Vince's Activities	Days
<u>b</u> play soccer	a. today
— go to the doctor	b. tomorrow
— study for a test	c. the day after tomorrow
— have a piano lesson	
— babysit his sister	

2b Listen again. Look at the chart above. Match Vince's activities with the days.

2c PAIRWORK

Role play. Student A is Andy, and Student B is Vince. Andy, invite Vince to play tennis.

A: Hi, Vince, can you play tennis with me?
B: When?
A: Today.
B: Sorry, I can't. I ...

3a

**Read the e-mail message.
Then complete Sonia's
calendar below.**

Sunday**Monday****Tuesday****Wednesday****Thursday****Friday****Saturday**

dentist

Hi Henry,

Thank you for your invitation. I'm sorry I can't visit you this week. I am really busy. This evening I'm going to my cousin's birthday party. And tomorrow, I have to go to the dentist. (Yuck!) On Wednesday, I have tennis training with the school team. And I have to study for my chemistry test on Thursday. On Friday evening, I'm going to the movies with some friends. Can you come to the movies with us on Friday?

Write soon.

Sonia

3b

**Fill in the blanks in the e-mail message.
Use "I'm + verb + ing" or "I have to + verb".**

Subject: Party		From: Tony	
Hi Henry, Thanks a lot for the invitation. I'm sorry I can't visit next week. On Monday, I have to <u>go to the doctor</u>. On Tuesday, I'm _____ with my friends. On Wednesday, I have to _____ my dad. On Thursday, I'm studying for _____. And on Friday, _____ on vacation with _____. Please call me after the vacation. Tony			

3c

**Write an e-mail message to a friend.
Say why you can't visit next week.**

4

GROUPWORK Plan a party!

**Write everything you have to do next
week on the calendar on page 84.**

Choose a day and time to have a party.

Then invite classmates to your party.

A: Can you come to my party?

B: When is it?

A: Next week. On Thursday night.

B: I'm sorry. I have to study for a math test.

SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

play come have to study visit

1. My American friend is going to _____ me next vacation.
2. Are you _____ soccer this weekend?
3. I can't join you because I _____ help my mom on weekdays.
4. Please keep quiet! I'm trying to _____.
5. Do you want to _____ to my birthday party?

- 2** Imagine you are Marie. Read the invitations and look at your schedule. Write replies to the invitations.

Sunday	go to the mall at 9:00 am
Monday	finish the geography project in the evening
Tuesday	football match at 5:00 pm on TV
Wednesday	piano lesson from 7:00 pm-8:00 pm
Thursday	culture club at 4:00 pm
Friday	movies with Sam in the evening
Saturday	fishing with grandpa the whole day

Marie,
What are you doing on Saturday? Can you play tennis with me?
Rose

Marie,
Can you come to my party on Monday at 7:00 pm?
Julie

Marie,
Can you come over to my house Wednesday evening to discuss the science report? I'm free till 10:00 pm.
Dave

Just for Fun!



UNIT 6

SECTION A

Language Goals:

- Talk about personal traits
- Compare people

I'm more outgoing than my sister.



1a Match each word with its opposite.

tall	wild
thin	short hair
long hair	heavy
calm	short

1b Listen and number the pairs of twins [1-3] in the picture.

1c PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation in the picture above.
Then make conversations about the other twins.

A: Is that Tara?

B: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tara's shorter than Tina.

**2a**

Listen. Are the words in the box used with “-er/-ier” or “more”?
Complete the chart.

funny	quiet
serious	smart
outgoing	athletic

-er / -ier

funny

more

outgoing

**2b**

Listen again. How are Tina and Tara different? Fill in the charts.

Tina is ...

funnier

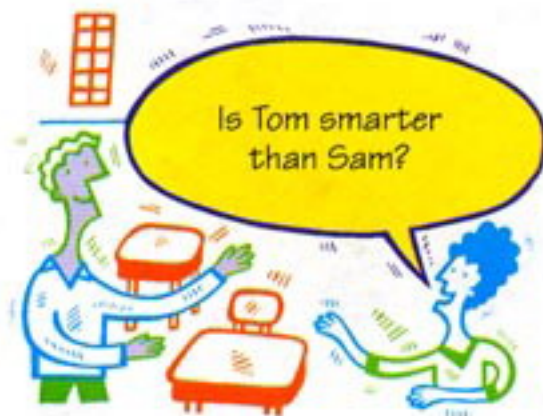
**Tara is ...****2c****PAIRWORK**

Student A, look at the chart below. Student B, look at the chart on page 83.
Ask and answer questions about Sam and Tom.

Note:

*** means Sam
is taller than Tom

	Sam	Tom
smart		
tall	***	*
athletic		
quiet	*	***
thin		
funny	***	*

**Grammar Focus**

Pedro is funnier than Paul.

Tina is taller than Tara.

Tom is more athletic than Sam.

Look!

funny (change “y” to “i”) funnier

tall (add “-er”) taller

athletic (use “more”) more athletic

3a

Read the article. Then read the statements about the article. Write "T" (for true), "F" (for false) or "DK" (for don't know).



Liu Li

Dear Isabel,

Thank you for your last letter. Here are photos of me and my twin sister Liu Ying. As you can see, in some ways we look the same, and in some ways we look different. We both have black eyes and black hair, although my hair is shorter than hers. We both like sports, although Liu Ying is more athletic than me. She's more outgoing, and I'm quieter. I think I'm smarter than her. My favorite subjects are physics and chemistry, and her favorite subject is P.E. However, we both enjoy going to parties.

Please visit us soon!

Love,
Liu Li



Liu Ying

1. Liu Li has more than one sister.
2. Liu Li and Liu Ying have some things in common.
3. Liu Ying is not as good at sports as her sister.
4. Liu Ying talks more than Liu Li.
5. Liu Ying's favorite subject is physics.
6. Both girls go to lots of parties.

3b

PAIRWORK

Tell your partner about things that are the same and different between you and a member of your family or a friend.

A: Lin Ping is my friend. She's a little more outgoing than me.

B: My friend is the same as me. We are both quiet.

A: Do you look the same?

B: No, I am a little taller than her.

4

The Same and Different

Write your name on a piece of paper and put it in a bag. Take a paper from the bag to find a partner. In three minutes list the things that are the same and different between you and your partner. The pair with the most items wins.

The same

We're both girls.

Different

I'm taller than she is.



SECTION B

1a

What kind of things are important in a friend?
Rank the things below [1-6] (1 is the most important).

A good friend ...

- ___ a. has cool clothes.
- ___ b. is popular in school.
- ___ c. likes to do the same things as me.
- ___ d. is good at sports.
- ___ e. is good at schoolwork.
- ___ f. makes me laugh.



1b

GROUPWORK

Talk about what you think a good friend should be like.

- A: I think a good friend makes me laugh.
B: For me, a good friend likes to do the same things as me.
C: Yes, and a good friend is popular, too.
D: That's not very important for me ...



2a

Listen. What do Holly and Maria like about their best friends?
Fill in the first column of the chart.

	Likes about their best friends	The same as their best friends	Different from their best friends
Holly			
Maria			



2b

Listen again. How are Holly and Maria the same as and different from their best friends? Fill in the chart.

2c

PAIRWORK

Talk about Holly and Maria and their best friends.

- A: Holly's best friend is funnier than she is.
B: Well, Maria and her best friend are both tall.

3a

Read the article. Underline the words that describe what people are like.

Some friends have opposite views and interests, and some like the same things. What is your opinion? Should friends be different or the same? We asked some people what they think and this is what they said.



I like to have friends who are like me. I'm quieter than most of the

kids in my class, and my best friend Yuan Li is quiet, too. There are some differences, though. I'm smarter than Yuan Li. She's more athletic.

James Green



It's not necessary to be the same. I like to have friends who are different

from me. My best friend Larry is taller and more outgoing than me. We both like sports, but Larry is more athletic than me. He always beats me in tennis. Also, I'm quieter than he is.

Huang Lei



I don't really care. My best friend is Carol. Carol is very funny, and more outgoing

than I am. But we both like doing the same things. I don't think differences are important in a friendship.

Mary Smith

3b

Look at the chart in 2a on page 34. Write about Holly, Maria and their best friends.

3c

Write about the things that are the same and different between you and a friend.

Holly's best friend likes to do the same things as she does. Maria's best friend is quieter than she is.

4

PAIRWORK Find someone for the job!

Read the job ad. Then compare two of your classmates. Decide which classmate is better for the job.

Teacher Wanted!

English Study Center needs a weekend teacher for primary school students.

You must:

- have good grades
- be outgoing
- be good with children
- enjoy telling jokes

Call English Study Center at 443-5667 for more information.



- A: So who do you think should get the job, Ruth or Rose?
- B: Well, Ruth is smarter. I think she should get the job.
- A: Ruth is smarter, but I think Rose is more outgoing.

SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

quiet funny outgoing smart athletic

1. My friend likes sports. She's very _____.
2. Paul is never _____! He can't stop talking.
3. Lu Xiang is really _____. She is very good at math, physics and chemistry.
4. Mary is a _____ girl. She always makes me laugh.
5. Jane isn't very _____. She likes to stay at home and read.

- 2** Think of yourself two years ago. Write about how you are different now.

Are you taller now?

Are you smarter?

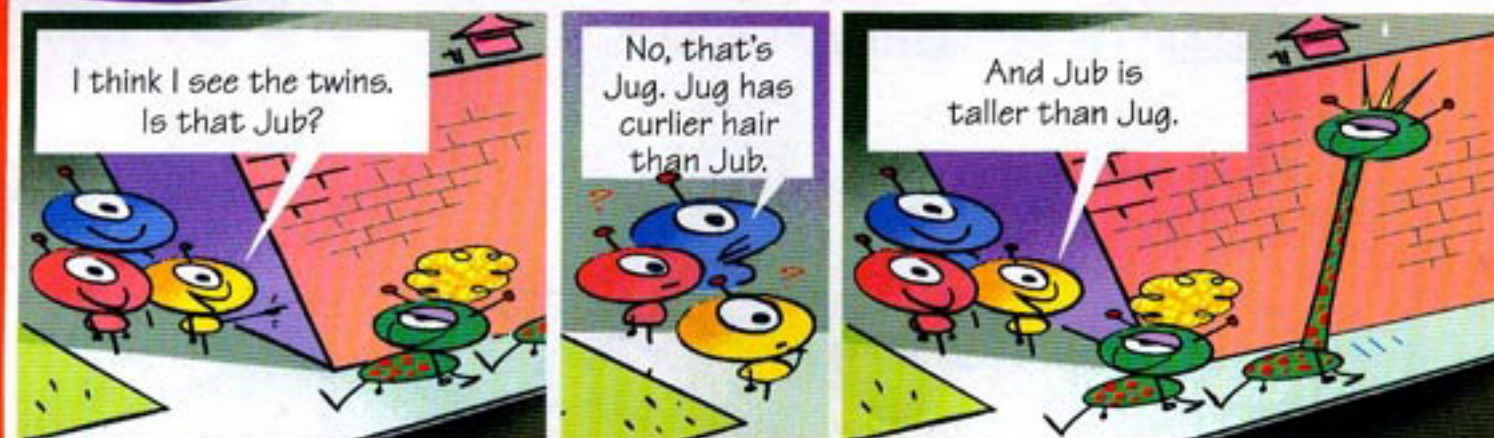
Are you more popular?

Are you more outgoing?

Are you a better student?

Two years ago, I was a primary school student. I am taller now.

Just for Fun!



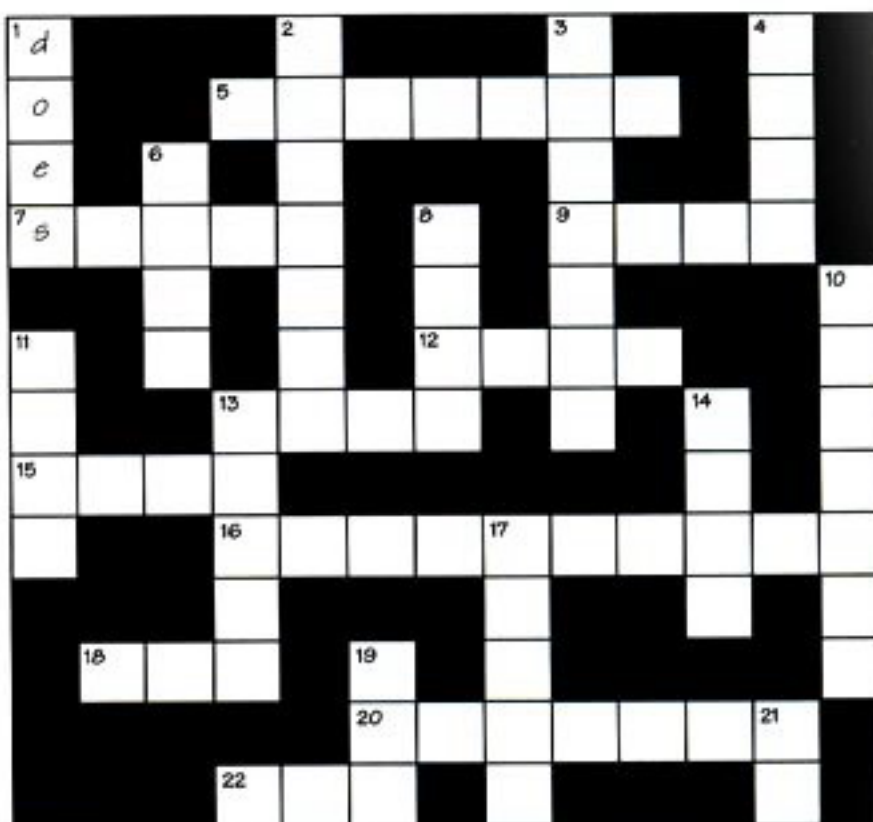
Review of units 1-6

1

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

1. What _____ your father do?
2. It has two wheels and you ride it.
3. I have a toothache. I need to go to the _____.
4. We need this to play soccer or ping-pong.
6. This woman is my mother's sister.
8. You use this to make cheese and you can drink it, too.
10. I'm _____. I want some water.
11. Sorry, I can't go to the movies. I'm too _____.
13. My mom _____ drinks milk. She says it makes her sick.
14. The weather is _____ and windy.
17. The day before tomorrow is _____.
19. A part of your body beginning with "a".
21. How often do you _____ to the beach?



Across

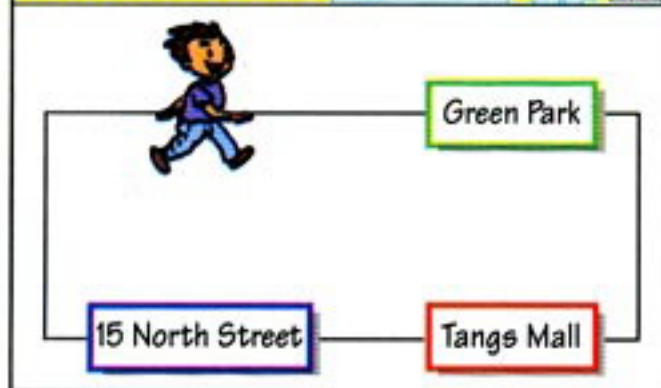
5. There are sixty of these in one hour.
7. I have to _____ for my English test.
9. The opposite of short.
12. The opposite of first.
13. This is between your head and your body.
15. Sam isn't shorter than Ben. They are the _____ height.
16. Carrots, onions and broccoli are all _____.
18. It has four wheels and it's smaller than a bus.
20. I like _____ books in my free time.
22. My brother is very athletic. He often goes to the _____.

2

Choose words from units 1-6 and write a clue for each word. Read the clues to your partner. He or she guesses the words.

1. It's under your nose. (mouth)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A: It's under your nose.
B: Is it a mouth?
A: Yes, it is.

**3a****Listen to the four conversations.****Match the conversations with the correct pictures.**☐☐☐☐**Check (✓) Sally or Sandy.**

	Sally	Sandy
taller		✓
quieter		
smarter		
more outgoing		
funnier		

Write "T" (for true) or "F" (for false).

Tina has a ____.

☐ cold ☐ headache ☐ sore throat
☐ sore back ☐ sore neck
☐ stomachache

Fill in the chart.

	Lin Tao	Yang Chen
Where		
What		sightseeing

Fill in the chart.

	How	How long
To Green Park	No. 52 bus	
To Tangs Mall		
To North Street		five minutes

**3b****Listen again. Follow the instructions next to the pictures.****3c****PAIRWORK****Role play. Practice the conversations above with your partner.**

A: I feel terrible, doctor.

B: What's the matter?

4 PAIRWORK

Imagine you are interviewing a famous movie star. Write questions with "What do you usually do ...?" and "How often ...?" Then role play interviews with you partner.

1. What do you usually do on weekends?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A: What do you usually do on weekends?
 B: I usually relax in my swimming pool.
 A: How often do you see other movie stars?
 B: Well, I usually ...

5 PAIRWORK

Write what you should do if you have the problems in the box. Then role play conversations between a friend and someone who isn't feeling well.

Problem	What should you do?
a fever	<i>drink lots of water</i>
a headache	
a sore throat	
stressed out	
a stomachache	

A: What's the matter?
 B: I'm not feeling well.
 A: Do you have a sore throat?
 B: No, I don't.
 A: Do you have a fever?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: You should drink lots of water.

6 PAIRWORK

You are planning a two-week school trip around China. Write a letter to your headmaster telling him about the places you are planning to visit. Talk about how you will travel around China.



Dear Mr / Mrs ...
I'm very excited! We are taking a
vacation around China! We are going
to Harbin by train. We are going
sightseeing there. After that ...

**7****Listen to the tape. Read and listen again. Then practice the song.**

How do you get to school?
 I ride my bike.
 How long does it take?
 It takes about 20 minutes.
 How far is it from your home to school?
 It's about three miles. It's about three miles.
 How long does it take you to get from home to school?
 How long does it take you?
 How does your mom get to work?
 She takes the bus.
 How long does it take?
 It takes about 30 minutes.
 How far is it from your home to work?
 It's about five miles. It's about five miles.

How long does it take her to get from home to work?
 How long does it take her?
 How does your dad get to work?
 He takes the train.
 How long does it take?
 It takes about 15 minutes.
 How far is it from your home to work?
 It's about eight miles. It's about eight miles.
 How long does it take him to get from home to work?
 How long does it take him?
 How long does it take him to get from home to work?
 How long does it take him?

8**PAIRWORK****You want to invite your partner to a movie next week.****Write your plans in the diary. Then find a day when you are both free.**

Monday	study for test
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

- A: Can you go to a movie with me on Monday?
 B: Sorry, I have to study for a test on Monday. What are you doing on Tuesday?
 A: Let me see. On Tuesday, I'm ...

9**Read the article from the school magazine.****What's your favorite transportation?**

Last week, we did a survey about different kinds of transportation. We asked students about their favorite kinds of transportation. Here are some of the results. Most students come to school by bike and they like riding bikes. Of course, bikes are cheaper than cars and buses. Some students like cars because they are safer than bikes. Cars are also faster than bikes and buses. Among some students, buses are not popular, because they often have too many passengers. Buses are also dirtier and more crowded. However, not many people can afford a car.

Using information from the passage, write sentences comparing these kinds of transportation.

bikes buses cars

1. Bikes are cheaper than cars.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

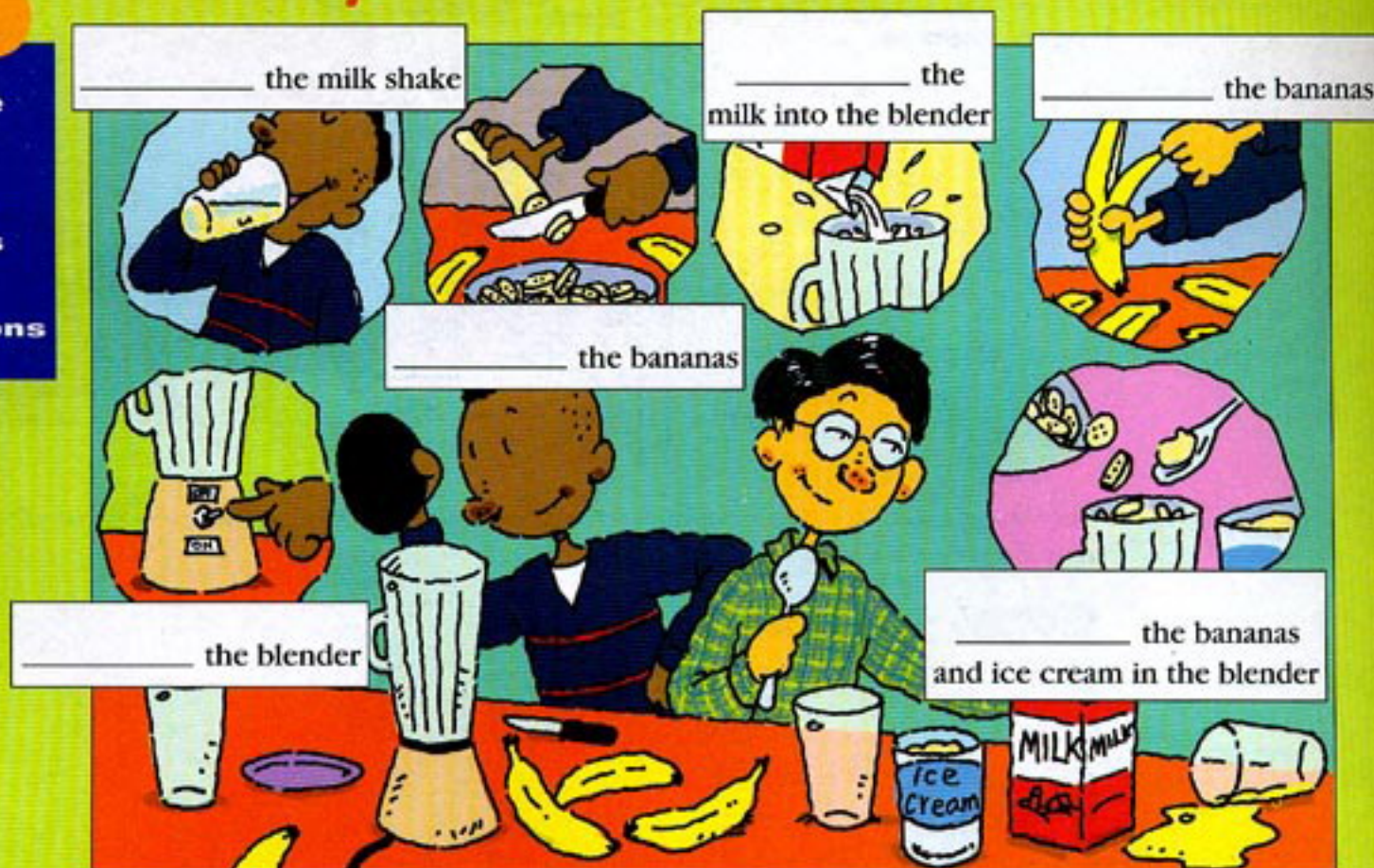
UNIT 7

SECTION A

Language Goals:

- Describe a process
- Follow instructions

How do you make a banana milk shake?



1a Write these words in the blanks in the picture above.

turn on cut up drink peel pour put



1b Listen and put the instructions in the correct order.

- _____ Turn on the blender.
- _____ Cut up the bananas.
- _____ Drink the milk shake.
- _____ Pour the milk into the blender.
- _____ Put the bananas and ice cream into the blender.
- 1 _____ Peel three bananas.

1c PAIRWORK

Cover the instructions above.
Tell your partner how to make a banana milk shake.

A: How do you make a banana milk shake?

B: Peel the bananas ...

**2a**

Listen to Maria and Katie making fruit salad. Write the names of the ingredients under *How much* or *How many* in the chart below.

Ingredients	
How much	How many
yogurt	bananas

**2b**

Listen again. In the chart, write the name of the ingredient next to the correct amount.

Amount	Ingredient
one cup	yogurt
two	
one	
two teaspoons	
three	

2c**PAIRWORK**

Ask and answer questions about how to make fruit salad.

- A: Let's make fruit salad.
 B: OK, good idea. How much yogurt do we need?
 A: One cup.
 B: How many apples do we need?
 A: Let me think ... We need two apples.
 B: OK, and how much ...

Grammar Focus

Countable nouns

How many *bananas* do we need?

Three.

Uncountable nouns

How much *yogurt* do we need?

One cup.

Instructions

How do you make a banana milk shake?

Peel the bananas.

Pour the milk into the blender.

3a Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

finally then next ✓ first

A: How do you make fruit salad?

B: _____ cut up three bananas, three
(1)
apples and a watermelon. _____ Next _____ put
(2)
the fruit in a bowl. _____ put in two
(3)
teaspoons of honey and a cup of yogurt.
_____ mix it all up.
(4)



3b PAIRWORK

Look at the instructions in 3a again.

Then look at these pictures and tell your partner how to make popcorn.

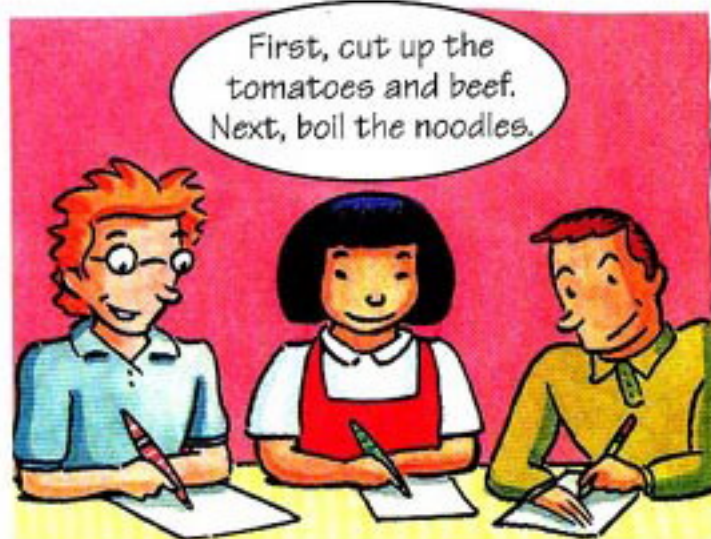


A: First, put the popcorn into the popcorn popper. Next turn on the popper ...

4 GAME Recipe game

Make two teams. Write a recipe. Then cut it up.

The other team has to put the recipe in order.

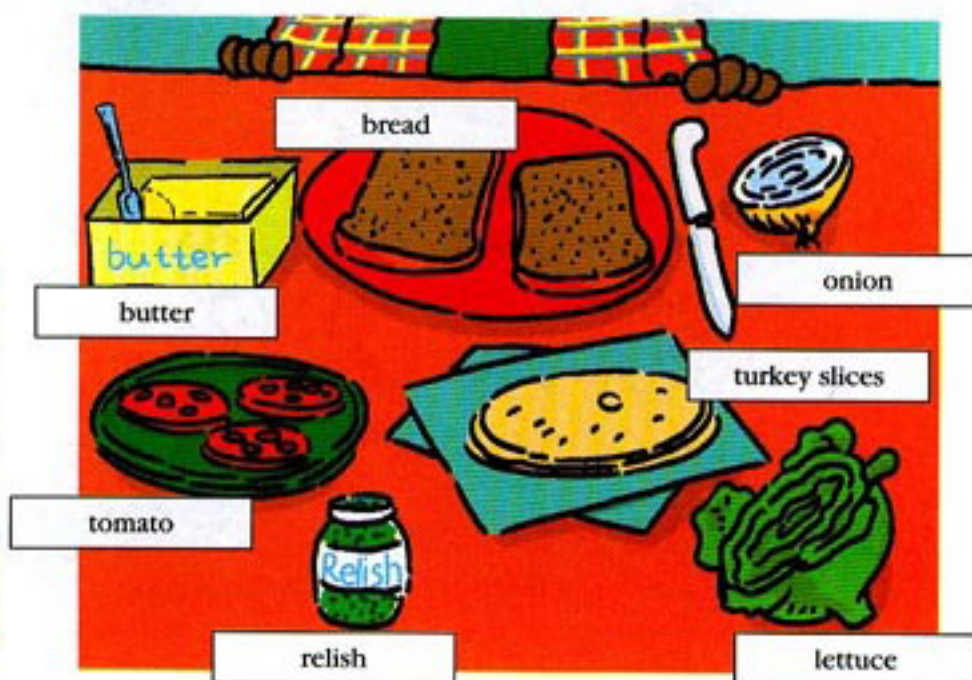


SECTION B

1a

Make a list of the things you like in a sandwich.
Then compare lists with another student.

In my sandwich, I like ...



1b

PAIRWORK

Look at 1a. Take turns asking your partner what he or she likes in sandwiches.

A: Do you like lettuce in sandwiches?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Do you like tomatoes?

B: No, I don't.

2a

Look at 1a. Listen and circle the words that you hear.

2b

Listen again. Write the ingredients in the order you hear them.

First	Next	Then	Finally
butter			

2c

PAIRWORK

Tell your partner how to make your favorite sandwich.

A: First, put some relish on a slice of bread.

B: How much relish?

A: About a teaspoon.

3a

Read the recipe. Write the ingredients under "Vegetables", "Meat", and "Others" in the chart below.



Ingredients

- 2 slices of bread
- 1 teaspoon of butter
- 1 onion (cut up)
- 1 tomato (cut up)
- lettuce
- 3 slices of chicken
- 2 teaspoons of relish

Super Chicken Sandwich

First, put the butter on a slice of bread.

Then cut up an onion and a tomato. Add these to the bread. Next, put some lettuce and the chicken slices on the bread. Put the relish on the chicken. Finally, put another slice of bread on the top.

Vegetables	Meat	Others
onion		

3b

Fill in the following recipe with the words from the box.

turkey
relish
then

finally
tomato
put

Here's a recipe for a great turkey sandwich!

First _____ (1) _____ butter on two slices of bread. _____ (2) _____ cut up one _____ (3) _____. Put the tomato on the bread. Next, add two slices of _____ (4) _____. _____ (5) _____ put two teaspoons of _____ (6) _____ on the turkey.

3c

PAIRWORK

Write a recipe for your favorite sandwich or another favorite food. Read your recipe to a partner.

4

Crazy Sandwiches

Student A, look at page 83. Student B, look at page 81. Tell your partner how to make a sandwich with the ingredients in your list. Listen and draw the sandwich your partner describes.

First, put two teaspoons of relish on the sandwich. Then cut up one orange and two carrots.

SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

put turn on cut up pour mix up

1. I need some help. Can you _____ the tomatoes, please?
2. Next you need to _____ the ingredients into a blender.
3. Then _____ hot water into the blender.
4. Add some honey and _____ the ingredients.
5. _____ the blender for about two minutes.

- 2** What is the correct way to eat Beijing Duck? Look at the pictures for ideas and then write instructions.

First, check you have all the ingredients. You need green onion ...



slices of duck



sauce and green onion



put ingredients into a pancake



roll the pancake

Just for Fun!

First, put two cups of sugar on the bread.



Next, pour a cup of honey on the bread.



Finally, eat it!!



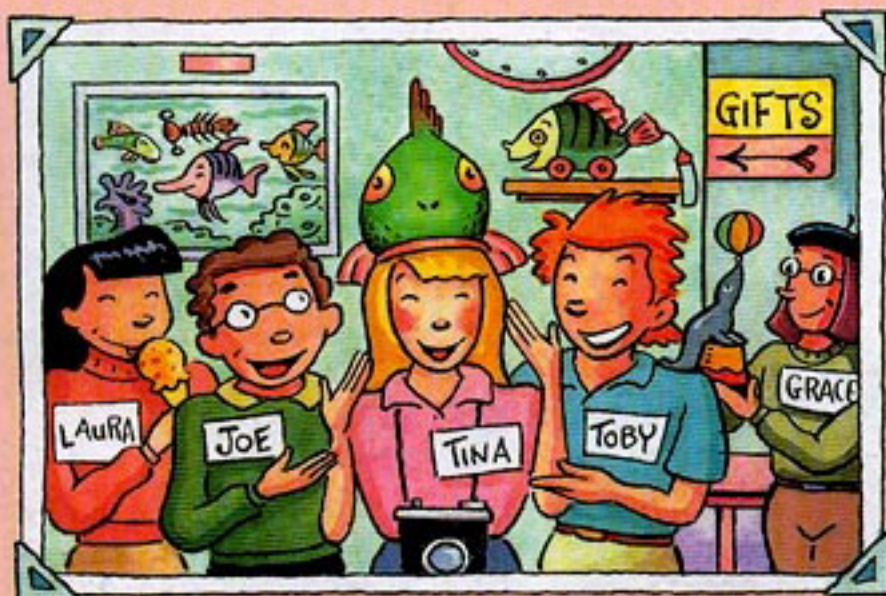
UNIT 8

SECTION A

Language Goal:

- Talk about events in the past

How was your school trip?



- 1a** What did you do on your last school trip? Make a list.

went to the beach
had ice cream



- 1b** What did Tina do on her school trip? Listen and circle the expressions in the box.



went to the aquarium

took photos

went to the zoo

had a hamburger

ate some ice cream

hung out with her friends

saw some seals

bought a souvenir

saw some sharks

1c PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation above. Then look at the picture at the top of the page and ask and answer questions.

- A: Did Laura buy a souvenir?
- B: No, she didn't. Her friend Grace bought a souvenir.

**2a****Listen and check (✓) the questions you hear.**

- _____ Did you buy that hat? ✓ What else did you do? _____ Did you see any sharks?
 _____ Did you win that hat? _____ Did you get his autograph? _____ Were there any seals?
 _____ Did you take any photos?

**2b****Listen again and circle "T" (for true) or "F" (for false).**

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Tina met a famous actor. | ☒ T | F |
| 2. Tina got Jake Dean's autograph. | T | F |
| 3. Toby won a prize. | T | F |
| 4. Tina won a hat. | T | F |
| 5. There were many actors at the aquarium. | T | F |

2c**PAIRWORK**

Look at the information in 2b.
Ask and answer questions.

A: Did Tina meet a famous actor?

B: Yes, she did. She met Jake Dean.

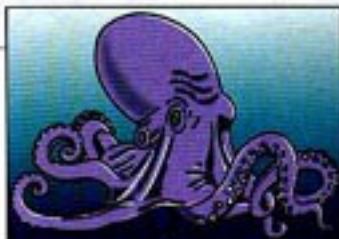
Grammar Focus

Did you go to the zoo?	No, I didn't. I went to the aquarium.
Did you see any seals?	Yes, I saw some seals.
Were there any sharks?	No, there weren't any sharks.

3a

Read the article and correct the statements below.

Class 9 had a great time on the school trip. They went to Blue Water Aquarium for the day. First they visited the Visitors' Center and watched a movie about sharks. Then they watched a dolphin show. After that, they went to the Outdoor Pool and saw a big octopus. After lunch, they went to the Gift Shop and bought lots of gifts. Finally, tired but happy, they took the bus back to school. At the end of the day, the science teacher was very happy because the class monitor cleaned the bus after the trip.



1. The students had a terrible school trip.
2. They saw an octopus in the Visitors' Center.
3. They took the subway back to school.
4. The students watched a movie about dolphins.
5. The science teacher cleaned the bus.

The students had a great school trip.

3b

PAIRWORK

Write down a list of places you visited and the things you did there. Then make conversations using the structures below.

Were there ... ?

Did you see ... ?

Did you go ... ?

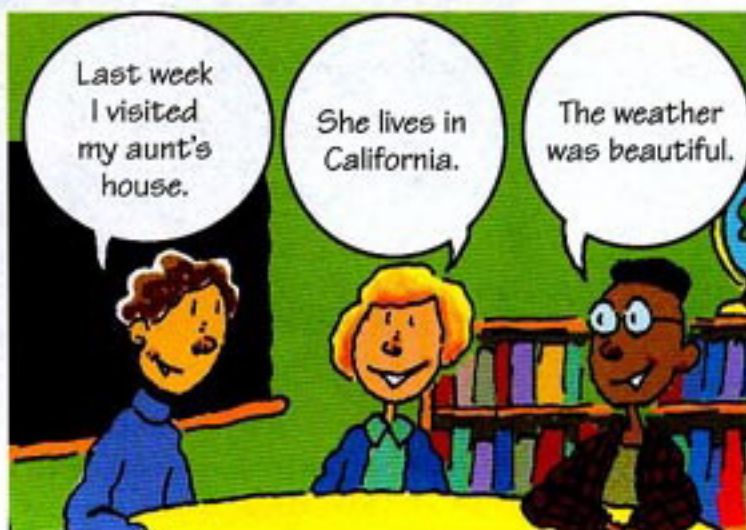
A: I visited Chicago.
B: Really? That sounds interesting. What did you see?
A: Well, I ...

4

GROUPWORK

Circle Story

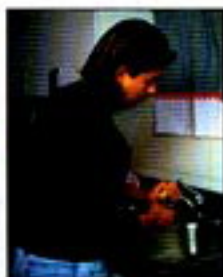
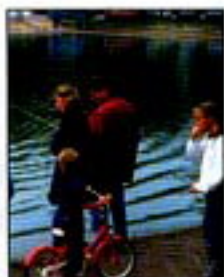
Make up a story. Each student adds a sentence.



SECTION B

1a

Which of these activities do you **not** want to do on your next day off? Rank them [1-5] (number 1 is the activity you dislike most).



a. watch TV with friends _____

d. take a class _____

b. sleep late _____

e. help mom and dad _____

c. go for a drive _____

1b

PAIRWORK

Discuss your answers.

A: On my next day off, I don't want to go for a drive. That sounds really boring.

B: Oh, really? I think that sounds fun.



2a

Listen. What did Tina and Tony do on their last day off? Check (✓) Tony or Tina.

	helped mom and dad	slept late	went for a drive	went camping in the rain
Tony				
Tina				✓



2b

Listen again. Who said these things about their day off? Write Tony or Tina.

1. It was really boring. _____
2. The weather was terrible. _____
3. Sounds like a busy day off! _____
4. Can you believe it? _____

2c

PAIRWORK

What was your last day off like? Was it a good day or a terrible day? Discuss with your partner.

A: I went to ...

B: That sounds ...

3a

Read the letter. Take notes of the things Nick did that day. Then write one or two sentences to give your opinion about the day.

Dear Tom,

How was your day off? Did you have fun camping? I didn't have a very fun day. I visited my cousins. It rained all day. In the morning, I stayed in the house and watched DVDs, played computer games and read. In the afternoon, Uncle Martin put some of his old things out in the yard and had a yard sale! However, no one came to the sale because the weather was so bad. Luckily, we brought our umbrellas and raincoats, so we didn't get wet.



See you soon,
Nick

1. visited his cousins

2.

3.

4.

5.

In my opinion,

3b

Imagine that you are Tom and this is a letter from you to Nick. Fill in the blanks.

Dear Nick,

Thanks for your letter. I'm sorry you didn't have fun on your day off. My day off was _____. I went _____, and I visited _____. It was _____. We saw _____. I bought _____. It was a really _____ day. See you soon.

Yours,
Tom

3c

Now write a letter about what you did on your last day off.

4

PAIRWORK

Student A, look at this page. Student B, go to page 84.

Student A, find out about your partner's vacation. Here are some photos of your last vacation. Answer your partner's questions.

Did ...?

What ...?

Were there ...?

Where ...?

How was ...?



SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

buy win watch meet have

1. Maria _____ first prize in yesterday's singing competition.
2. We _____ a famous basketball player.
3. I _____ a bowl of noodles for lunch. It was terrible!
4. I helped Sally _____ a new watch.
5. We _____ a movie about living in the future.

- 2** Imagine you went on vacation to some place. Write to a friend about your trip.

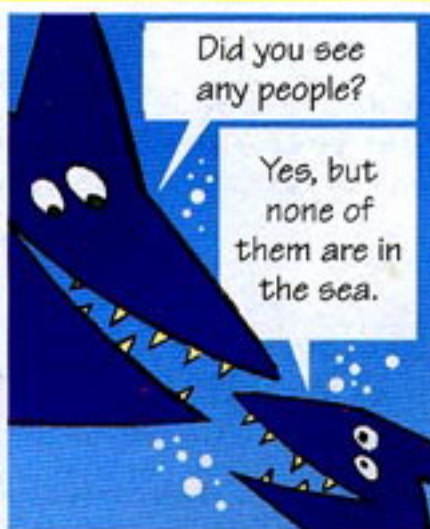
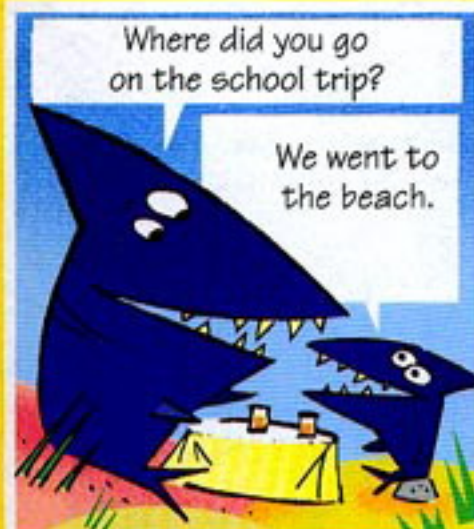


Where did you go?
 Were you with your family?
 What did you do?
 How was the weather?
 Was the food good?
 Did you buy anything?
 Do you want to go again?

Dear Gina,

I just came back from ...

Just for Fun!



UNIT 9

SECTION A

Language Goal:

- Talk about famous people

When was he born?



International Sports Stars

Michael Jordan

1a Make a list of international sports stars you know.



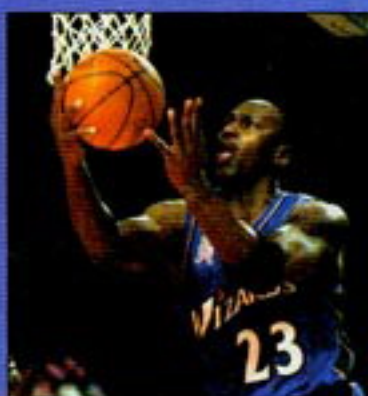
1b Listen and write the year the sports star was born under each photo.



Deng Yaping

ping-pong player

Born: 1973



Michael Jordan

basketball player

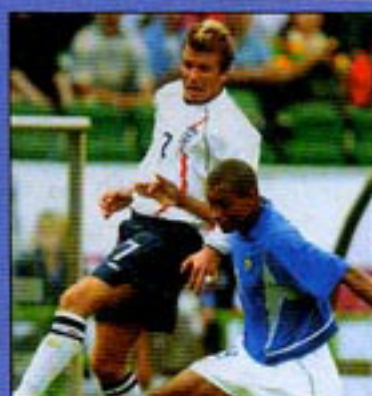
Born: _____



Martina Hingis

tennis player

Born: _____



David Beckham

soccer player

Born: _____

1c PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation about Deng Yaping below.
Then make conversations about the other sports stars.

A: Who's that?

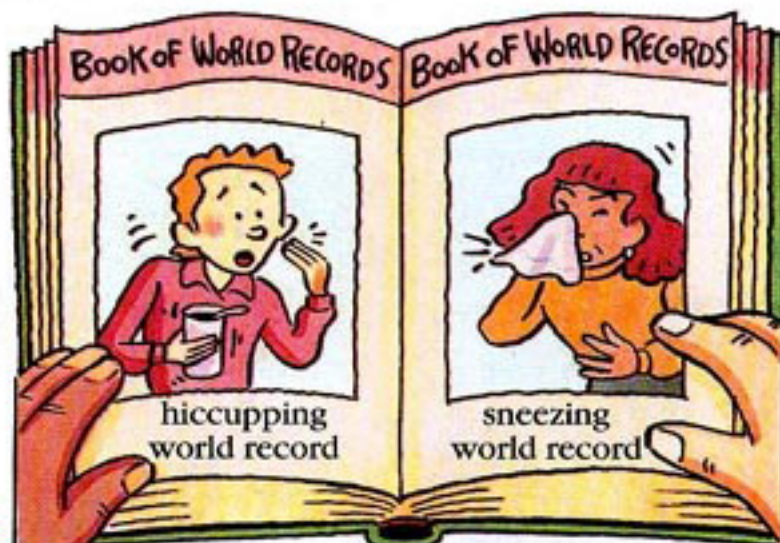
B: That's Deng Yaping. She is a great Chinese ping-pong player.

A: When was she born?

B: She was born in 1973.

**2a**

Listen and fill in the "How long" column in the chart.



Who	Has world record for	How long	Started	Stopped
Charles Smith	hiccupping	69 years and 5 months		
Donna Green	sneezing			

**2b**

Listen again and fill in the "Started" and "Stopped" columns in the chart above.

2c**PAIRWORK**

Fill in the blanks with information from the chart in 2a.

Practice the conversation with a partner. Then have the same kind of conversation about Donna Green.

A: How long did Charles Smith hiccup?

B: He hiccupped for 69 years and _____ months.

A: When did he start hiccupping?

B: He started in _____.

A: When did he stop hiccupping?

B: He stopped in _____.

Grammar Focus

When was he born?

He was born in 1895.

How long did he hiccup?

He hiccupped for 69 years and 5 months.

When did he start hiccupping?

He started hiccupping in 1922.

3a PAIRWORK

Student A, read this article and fill in as many blanks as you can in the chart. Student B, go to page 84.



You are never too young to start doing things. For example, Tiger Woods started golfing when he was only ten months old. Mozart started writing music when he was four years old. And Ronaldo, the great Brazilian soccer player, played for his national team when he was seventeen.

	Achievement	Age
Tiger Woods	golfing	
Shirley Temple		
Mozart		
Mei Lanfang		
Ronaldo		
Liu Xuan		

3b Now exchange information with your partner and fill in the chart.

A: Who is Shirley Temple?
 B: She's a movie star.
 A: When did she become a movie star?
 B: When she was three years old.

4a INTERVIEW How old were you when ...?

How old were you when you started doing the things below? Interview your classmates and fill in the chart.

Name	Achievement	Age	More information
	learned to ride a bicycle		
	started learning English		
	started playing a sport		
	first went to a movie		
	first had a party		

4b Tell your classmates what you learned about one student.

A: Selina started things early. She went to her first movie when she was three years old! It was a comedy called ...

SECTION B

1a

Look at these people. Under each picture, write one or two words to describe the person.

talented	loving	outstanding	unusual
beautiful	creative	kind	famous



Arthur



Tony



Sarah



Vivian

1b

GROUPWORK

Imagine you know the people in the pictures above. Tell your group about the people.

A: Arthur is a loving grandfather.
He spends all his free time with his grandson.



2a

Listen. Two people are talking about people they admire. Circle the words in the list in 1a that you hear.



2b

Listen again. Are these sentences about Midori or Laura? Write "M" (for Midori) or "L" (for Laura) on the lines.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>M</u> She is a famous violinist. | 6. ____ She was born in 1932. |
| 2. ____ She was born in 1971. | 7. ____ She became a skating champion when she was ten. |
| 3. ____ She started ice skating when she was four. | 8. ____ She toured the U.S. when she was fourteen. |
| 4. ____ I saw her play when I was eight. | |
| 5. ____ She's a kind and loving grandmother. | |

2c

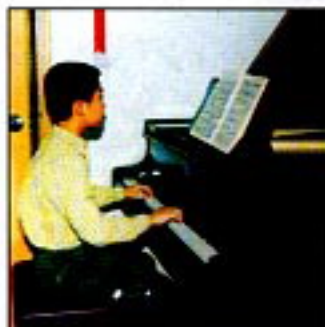
PAIRWORK

Look at 2b. Ask and answer questions about Midori and Laura.

A: Who's Midori?
B: She's a famous violinist.
A: When was she born?
B: She was born in 1971.
A: When did she tour the U.S.?

3a**Read the article and fill in the chart.**

Li Yundi, a well-known Chinese pianist, always loved music. He was born in 1982 in Chongqing. When he was a small boy, he could hum songs and difficult pieces of music. He began to learn the accordion at the age of four, and he started to learn the piano when he was seven. In October 2000, Li Yundi took part in the 14th Chopin International Piano Competition in Poland. He won first prize in his group. He was also the first Chinese pianist in the 70-year history of the competition to win this prize.



When	What
	was born
when he was a small boy	
	began to learn the accordion
when he was seven	
	took part in the 14th Chopin International Piano Competition

3b**Look at the information in 2b. Write an article about Laura.**

Laura was born in 1932. She started ice skating when she was four.

3c**Write about a person you admire.****4**

GROUPWORK Ten Questions

Your classmates have to guess the name of a person you admire. They can ask you ten questions.

- A: Is the person a man or a woman?
 B: He is a man.
 C: Is he alive?
 B: No, he isn't.
 D: Was he an athlete?
 B: No, he wasn't.

SELF CHECK

- 1** Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

tour start stop win become

- How old were you when you _____ learning English?
- What can I do to _____ famous?
- He _____ playing soccer because of his sore back.
- The Chinese soccer team _____ Asia last year.
- John _____ first prize in the speech competition.

- 2** Read the information about Deng Yaping. Then write an article about her.

Name: Deng Yaping
Date of birth: 02/06/1973
1978: Starts to play table tennis
1983: Joins the Henan table tennis team
1988: Joins the national table tennis team
1997: Goes to Tsinghua University, majors in English and management
1993-1998: Becomes the number one women's singles player in the ITTF

Deng Yaping was born on the
 2nd of June, 1973 ...

Just for Fun!



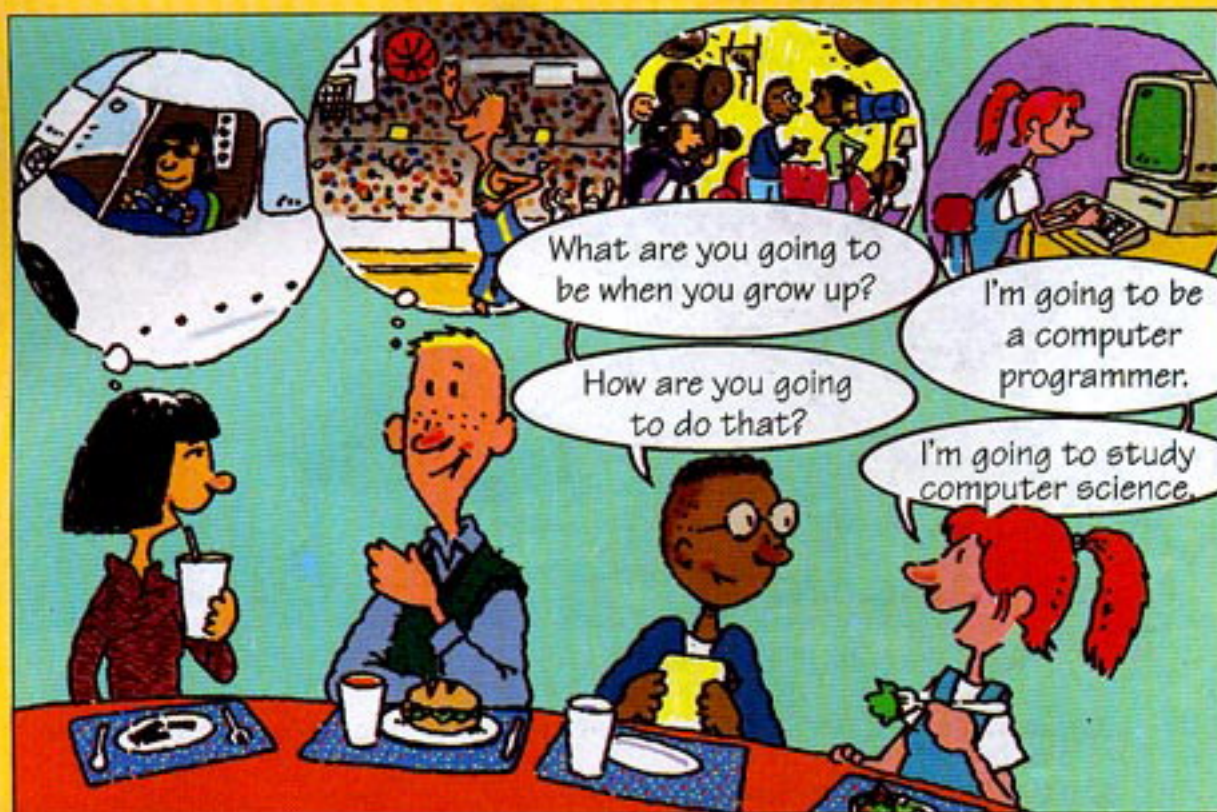
UNIT 10

SECTION A

Language Goal:

- Talk about future intentions

I'm going to be a basketball player.



1a

Do you think these jobs are interesting? Rank them [1-6] (1 is most interesting, 6 is least interesting).

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| _____ computer programmer | _____ baseball player | _____ pilot |
| _____ engineer | _____ teacher | _____ actor |



1b

Listen and match the items below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. computer programmer | a. take acting lessons |
| 2. professional basketball player | b. study computer science |
| 3. engineer | c. practice basketball every day |
| 4. actor | d. study math really hard |

1c

PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation in the picture. Then make conversations about the other jobs.

- A: What are you going to be when you grow up?
 B: I'm going to be a basketball player.
 A: How are you going to do that?
 B: I'm going to practice basketball every day.

**2a**

Listen. What is Cheng Han going to do? Check (✓) the correct boxes in the picture.

**2b**

Listen again. What are Cheng Han's plans for the future? Fill in the chart.

What	Cheng Han is going to be an actor.
Where	
How	
When	

2c**PAIRWORK**

Ask and answer questions about Cheng Han's plans.

A: Where is Cheng Han going to move?

B: He's going to move to New York.

Grammar Focus

What are you going to be when you grow up?

I'm going to be an actor.

How are you going to do that?

I'm going to take acting lessons.

3a

Read the diary about Tian Tian's dream job and underline the things that she is going to do.

July 1 My dream job When I grow up, I'm going to do what I want to do. I'm going to <u>move somewhere interesting</u>. Paris sounds like a city that I could enjoy. There are lots of art exhibitions there. I want to be an artist. So how am I going to do it? First, I'm going to find a part-time job for a year or two and save	some money. Then I'm going to be a student at an art school in Paris. And I'm going to study French at the same time. Next, I'm going to hold art exhibitions because I want to be rich and buy a big house for my parents. I also want to travel all over the world. One day, I'm going to retire somewhere quiet and beautiful.
---	--

3b**PAIRWORK**

Fill in the chart with information about what you are going to be. Then discuss with your partner.

What	I'm going to be ...
Where	
How	

A: What are you going to be when you grow up?

B: I'm going to be a reporter.

A: How are you going to do that?

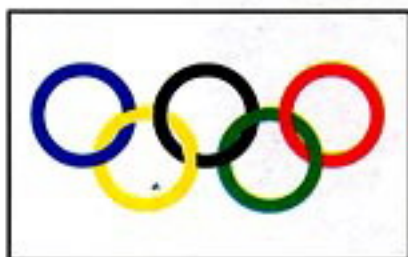
B: I'm going to write articles and send them to magazines and newspapers.

A: Where are you going to work?

B: I'm not sure yet. Maybe Beijing or Shanghai.

4**GROUPWORK**

Beijing is hosting the 2008 Olympic Games. What can you and your classmates do to help make the Olympics a success? Make a list with "be going to".



1. We're going to help the tourists.

2.

3.

4.

SECTION B

1a

Match the pictures with the New Year's resolutions.
Number the pictures [1-5].



1



New Year's Resolutions

Next year, I'm going to:

1. learn to play an instrument
2. make the soccer team
3. get good grades
4. eat healthier food
5. get lots of exercise



1b

PAIRWORK

What things are you going to do next year? Discuss with your partner.

A: What are you going to do next year?

B: Well, I'm going to take guitar lessons. I really love music.

A: Sounds interesting. I'm going to learn a foreign language.



2a

Listen and circle the resolutions in 1a that you hear.



2b

Listen again. How are they going to make their resolutions work? Write what they are going to do.



How are they going to do it?

Kim

Lucy

going to take piano lessons

Manuel

2c

GROUPWORK

Make a list of other resolutions you want to make. Then discuss with your group.

A: Well, I want to be a teacher. I'm going to get good grades.

B: Sounds interesting. I want to get a lot of exercise.

3a

Read the magazine article and make a list of the New Year's resolutions it mentions.



New Year's Resolution Survey Results

We got over 1,000 letters, faxes and e-mails from our readers about their New Year's resolutions. Many readers are going to work harder in school this year. Lots of readers are going to play sports. Some readers are going to eat more vegetables. A few readers are going to learn a new language. Some girls are going to exercise more to keep fit. Some parents are going to study the subjects their children learn at school. They want to communicate better with their kids. One old lady is going to leave her job and she wants to find a job as a language teacher in China.

work harder in school

3b

Look at 2a and 2b on page 62. Write a magazine article about Kim, Lucy and Manuel and their resolutions.

Three students made their New Year's resolutions yesterday.

3c

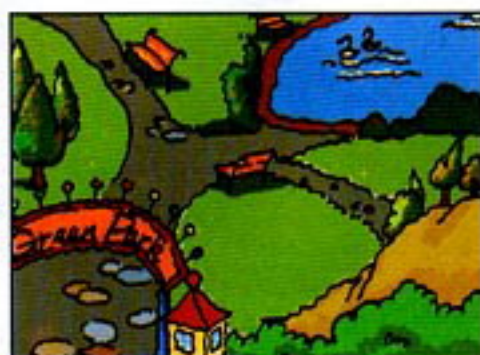
What are some of your resolutions? Write about them.

4

GROUPWORK Clean and Green

Imagine you work for your city. It's your job to make it cleaner. What are you going to do? Think of a six-point plan.

1. We're going to build a bigger subway.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



SELF CHECK

1 Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

practice move write enjoy travel

1. I'm going to _____ from Dalian to Beijing after high school.
2. I want to _____ for international magazines when I'm older.
3. First I have to _____ my English.
4. I want to _____ to interesting places and see new things.
5. I want to be a reporter because I _____ talking with people.

2 Some American exchange students are going to visit your school next week. Discuss what you're going to do with them. Make a list.

What are you going to do with the exchange students?

At school

After school

We're going to have a welcome party.

Just for Fun!



UNIT 11

SECTION A

Could you please clean your room?

Language Goals:

- Make polite requests
- Ask for permission



1a PAIRWORK

Do you do these chores at home? Discuss with your partner.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. do the dishes | 3. take out the trash | 5. fold your clothes |
| 2. sweep the floor | 4. make your bed | 6. clean the living room |



1b

Listen. What kind of chores do Peter and his mother do? Check (✓) Peter's mother or Peter.

Chores	Peter's mother	Peter
do the dishes		
sweep the floor		
take out the trash		
make the bed		
fold the clothes		
clean the living room		

1c PAIRWORK

Look at the picture above. Ask your partner to do the chores that you see.

A: Could you please sweep the floor?

B: Yes, sure.

**2a**

Listen. Peter asks his father if he can do four things. What does his father say? Check (✓) "yes" or "no".



Peter wants to ...	Peter's father says ...		His father's reasons
go to the movies	— yes	— no	I have to go to a meeting.
stay out late	— yes	— no	You have to clean your room.
use the car	— yes	✓ no	I need to eat breakfast.
get a ride	— yes	— no	You have a test tomorrow.

**2b**

Listen again. Why does Peter's father say "no"? Draw lines to the reasons in the chart above.

2c**PAIRWORK**

Student A, you are Peter. Ask if you can do things. Student B, you are Peter's father. Say "yes" or "no". If you say "no", give a reason.

A: Could I use your computer?

B: Sorry. I'm going to work on it now.

A: Well, could I watch TV?

B: Yes, you can. But first you have to clean your room.

Grammar Focus

Could you please clean your room?

Yes, sure.

Could you please do the dishes?

Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.

Could I go to the movies?

Yes, you can.

Could I use the car?

No, you can't. I have to go out.

3a

Fill in the blanks with "make" or "do".

A: I hate to do chores.
(1)

B: Well, I hate some chores too, but I like other chores.

A: Really? Do you like to _____ the laundry?
(2)

B: No, I don't. It's boring.

A: I agree. Do you like to _____ your bed?
(3)

B: No, not really. But I like to _____ the dishes,
(4)
because it's relaxing. And I like to _____
(5)
breakfast, because I like to cook.



3b

Make a list of the chores you do. Write "like" or "don't like" next to each chore. Tell a partner about your list and say why.

clean the bike — like

do the dishes — don't like

A: I like cleaning the bike
because I can be outside.

B: I don't like doing the dishes
because it's boring.

4

SORRY, I CAN'T!

Work in a group. Write each of these chores on a card and put them face down. Turn one card over and ask your partner to do the chore. Your partner says "no" and gives a reason.

do the dishes

clean your room

take out the trash

sweep the floor

fold your clothes

make your bed



SECTION B

1a

What can teenagers ask their parents to do? What do parents ask their teenagers to do? Write "parents" or "teenagers" next to each phrase.



- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| ✓ 1. buy some drinks and snacks <u>teenagers / parents</u> | 5. go to the store _____ |
| 2. borrow some money _____ | 6. use your CD player _____ |
| 3. clean your room _____ | 7. take out the trash _____ |
| 4. invite my friends to a party _____ | 8. make your bed _____ |

1b

PAIRWORK

Role play. Use the phrases in 1a to make conversations.

Parent: Could you clean your room?

Child: Yes, I can.

Child: Could I invite my friends to a party?

Parent: No, you can't.



2a

Listen and check (✓) the things in 1a that you hear.



2b

Listen again. What is Sandy's mom going to do? What is Sandy going to do? What are Sandy and Dave going to do? Fill in the chart.

Who	What
Sandy's mom	
Sandy	invite my friends,
Sandy and Dave	

2c

PAIRWORK

You are having a party. Ask your partner for help. Talk about these things:

go to the store	buy drinks and snacks	do the dishes
clean the living room	take out the trash	

A: Could you take out the trash?

B: Yes, sure.

3a

Read the e-mail message. Which things are about exercise? Cleaning? Food? Complete the chart below.



Subject: Dog From: Thomas

Nancy,
Thanks for taking care of my dog. Could you please do these things every day? Take him for a walk. Give him water and feed him. Then wash his bowl. Play with him. Don't forget to clean his bed. Have fun! See you next week.

Thanks,
Thomas

Exercise	take him for a walk
Cleaning	
Food	

3b

Sandy wants Dave to help her with her party. Complete this e-mail message from Sandy to Dave. Look at the chart in 2b for ideas.

Subject: Party From: Sandy

Dave,
Mom says I can have the school party at my house. I need some help. When you come over on Saturday, could you help me sweep the floor? _____

Thanks,
Sandy

3c

Imagine you are going to move to a new house. Write an e-mail message to a friend and ask him or her for help.

Subject: From:

Dear Rosa,
I'm going to move to a new house! I need some help. Could you help me ...

4

GROUPWORK

Work in groups of three. Student A, look at page 83. Student B, look at page 84. Student C, look at page 81.

- A: We need more drinks and snacks. Could you buy some?
- B: I'm sorry, but I don't have any money.
- C: I have money, but I don't have a ...

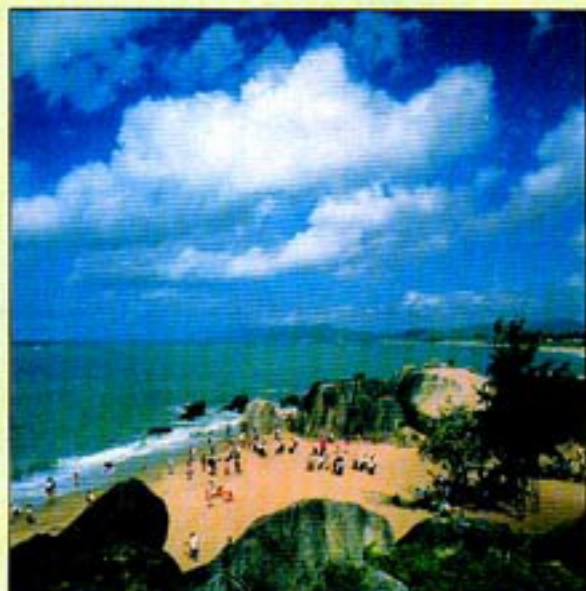
SELF CHECK

1 Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

hate take care of work on use forget

1. I _____ doing the dishes. It's so boring.
2. I'm going to _____ my English project and then meet my friends.
3. My mom gets really angry when I _____ to clean my room.
4. Can I _____ your dictionary, please? Mine is at home.
5. Could you _____ my cat when I'm on vacation?

2 You and your parents are going on vacation. Leave a message for your best friend, Li Ming. Ask him to help you take care of your house.



Dear Li Ming,
 My parents and I are going on vacation tomorrow.
 I went to your house, but you weren't in. I need some
 help. Could you please feed my dog? And could you ...

Just for Fun!



UNIT 12

SECTION A

What's the best radio station?

Language Goals:

- Discuss preferences
- Make comparisons



1a

How do you choose what movie theater to go to? Write the things in the box under "Important" or "Not Important".

comfortable seats
new movies

big screens
close to home

friendly service
in a fun part of town

cheap
popular

Important

Not Important



1b

Listen and match the statements with the movie theaters. Write in the names of the theaters.

Qualities

Movie Theaters

It has the biggest screens.

It's the most popular.

It's the closest to home.

It's the cheapest.

It has the friendliest service.

It has the most comfortable seats.

Town Cinema

Town Cinema

Screen City

Movie Palace

1c

PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation. Talk about the movie theaters that you know.

A: What's the best movie theater?

B: Showtime Cinema. It's the cheapest.

A: But I think Gold Theater has the most comfortable seats.

**2a**

Listen to a reporter interviewing a boy. How does the boy answer the questions? Circle the correct letters below.



Green City Survey

- Which is the best clothing store?
 - Jeans Corner
 - Jason's
 - Trendy Teens
 - Funky Fashions
- Which is the best radio station?
 - Easy Listening 97.9 FM
 - Oldies 102.1 FM
 - All Talk 970 AM
 - Jazz 107.9 FM

**2b**

Listen again. How does the boy describe the clothing stores in town? Circle the expressions.

Jason'shas good quality clothes

has better quality than Trendy Teens

**Jeans Corner
and Trendy Teens**

are good stores

are bad stores

are the best stores

Funky Fashions

has worse clothes than Jason's

has the worst clothes in town

2c

Role play. Student A, you are the reporter.
Student B, you are the boy. Role play the conversation.

- A: Hello! I'm a reporter. Can I ask you some questions?
 B: Sure.
 A: What's the best clothing store in town?
 B: I think Jason's is the best.
 A: Why do you think so?
 B: Jason's has ...

Grammar Focus

Look!

Town Cinema is the cheapest.

-est

-iest

most

It has the friendliest service.

Movie Palace has the most comfortable seats.

Jason's and Trendy Teens are good stores.

good

better

best

Trendy Teens has better service.

Jason's has the best quality clothing.

Oldies 102.1 FM is pretty bad.

bad

worse

worst

It's worse than All Talk 970 AM.

It has the worst music.

3a Read the article and fill in the chart.

What do young people think about places in town? We did a survey of our readers and this is what we learned. All the movie theaters are good, but the Screen City is the best in our town. It has the biggest screens and the most comfortable seats. However, Town Cinema is the cheapest, and it has the friendliest service. The most popular clothing store is Jason's. It has the best quality clothing. It's also the cheapest. Funky Fashions is the worst. It has really bad service. As for radio stations, most people think that Jazz 107.9 FM is really great. It plays the most interesting music.

The best	Name	Because
movie theater	Screen City	It has ...
clothing store		
radio station		

3b PAIRWORK

Think of three stores in your town and fill in the chart. Then talk about the stores.

Service	best:	worst:
Quality	best:	worst:
Prices	cheapest:	most expensive:

A: I think Teen World has the best service.
B: I think Bargain House has the worst quality.

4 GROUPWORK Where are we going for lunch?

Think of three places to have lunch near your school. Write the information in the chart. Then decide on the best place to have lunch.

A: Danny's is the closest. Let's go there.
B: No, it's the most expensive. I think we should go to ...

PLACES	Danny's		
How much is a meal?			
How far is it from school?	10 minutes by bus		
Is the service good?			
Is the food good?			

SECTION B

1a Write these words and phrases next to their opposites in the chart below.

funniest most creative
quietest best

Positive words 😊	Negative words ☹️
most creative	dullest
	loudest
	worst
	most boring

1b PAIRWORK

Tell your partner about people you know. Use the positive words above.

A: My sister Isabel is the funniest person I know.



2a Listen to people talking about the school talent show. Write these names under the performers.



Eliza Vera
Steve Dennis
The Math Teachers



2b Listen again. What do the people say about the performers? Fill in the chart with the adjectives you hear.

Name	What people say
Eliza	best,
Steve	
Vera	
Dennis	
The Math Teachers	

2c PAIRWORK

Look at the information about the talent show above and make a conversation.

A: Who was the best performer?
B: Eliza was the best performer.

3a

Read this article about the school talent show.
Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

best was quietest sang funniest were



Last week's talent show was (1) a great success. There (2) fifteen acts. Eliza Clark won the prize for the (3) performer. She played a beautiful piano piece. Hu Yue was the (4) performer. He danced without music. The prize for the (5) act went to Steve Tian and his dog, Fido. They (6) a cute song together.

3b

Look at 2b on page 74. Write an article about the other performers in the school talent show.

3c

Imagine you went to a talent show of famous people. Write an article about the talent show.

The Famous People Talent Show was fantastic.
The funniest performer was Jim Carrey ...

4

GROUPWORK

Interview three classmates. Write their answers in the chart below.

A: Who do you think is the funniest actor?

B: I think Jim Carrey is the funniest actor.

What / Who do you think is the ...

(student's name)

(student's name)

(student's name)

funniest actor?

most creative music video?

loudest musical group?

most boring TV show?

worst movie?

best book?

SELF CHECK

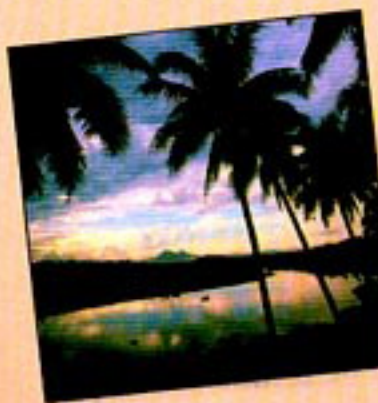
1 Fill in each blank with the correct word given. Change the form of the word if necessary. Then make your own sentence with each word.

dance learn do a survey of go think about

1. What did you _____ in school today?
2. We _____ what movies students like watching.
3. It was interesting to hear what the class _____ action movies.
4. In our class, boys love action movies but girls don't often _____ to see them.
5. Can you _____? We need some more actors for the talent show.

2 Read the information about the three cities. Find more information about them and complete the chart. Decide which is the best city to visit for a winter vacation.

Weather	warmest:	coldest:
Price	cheapest:	most expensive:
Activities	a lot to do:	little to do:
Distance	nearest:	farthest:



Sanya is in Hainan Province in southern China. It's still warm in winter. It's about 15° C in the afternoon. Sanya has lovely beaches. The price of a hotel room is about 320 yuan a night.

Harbin is in northern China. It's cold in winter, sometimes -30° C. Tourists need to wear warm clothes. There is an Ice and Snow Festival in winter. A hotel room is about 230 yuan a night.

Beijing is not very cold in winter. It's about -10° C. It doesn't often rain or snow. Hotels usually cut their prices in winter. About 200 yuan a night is enough.



Just for Fun!



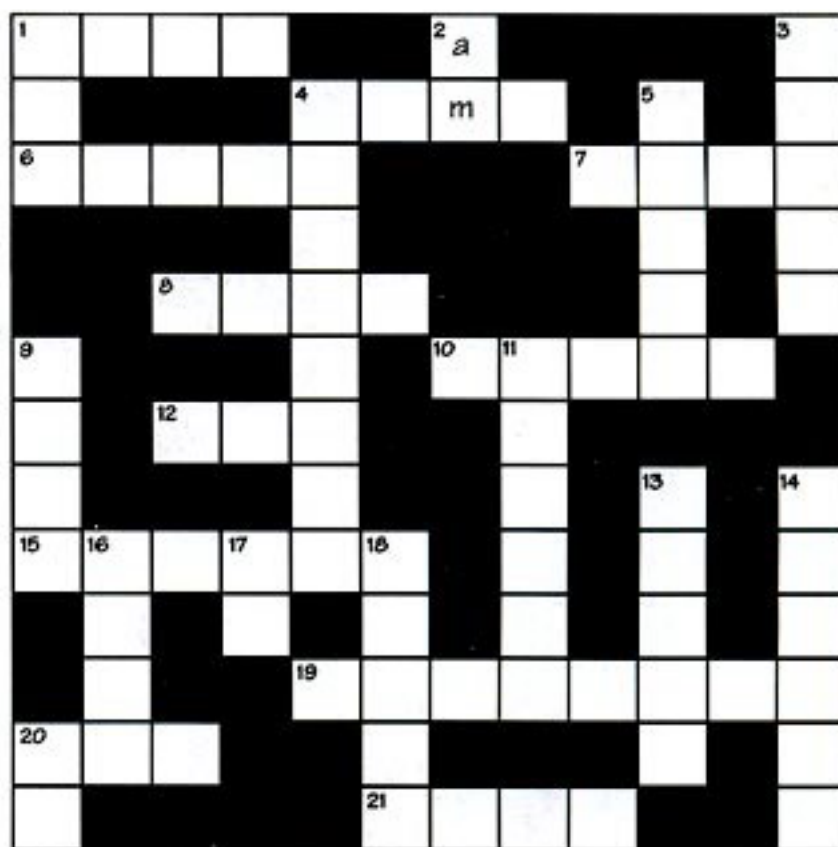
Review of units 7-12

1

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

1. Beijing is very _____ from Hainan.
2. Seven o'clock in the morning is the same as 7:00 _____.
3. The fourth month of the year.
4. Our teacher is going to give us a lot of _____ to do this weekend.
5. Did you see Jackie Chan's new _____?
9. We pour drinks into these.
11. The post _____ is between the library and the bank.
13. You need this to make a sandwich.
14. I can play the _____ very well.
16. First, _____, then, finally.
17. You can buy this in a music store.
18. It lives in the sea and it can eat people!
20. We saw many animals _____ the zoo.



Across

1. One _____. Two feet.
4. Did you go out on Saturday night? No, I stayed at _____.
6. DJs work at _____ stations.
7. _____ the milk into the blender.
8. You have to _____ a banana before you can eat it.
10. You have a cold. You should drink hot tea with _____.
12. A place where you can see animals.
15. Food you eat between meals.
19. A popular sport in America.
20. She _____ some ice cream after dinner yesterday.
21. Paul likes to help other people. He's very _____.

2

Choose words from units 7-12 and write a clue for each word. Read the clues to your partner. He or she guesses the words.

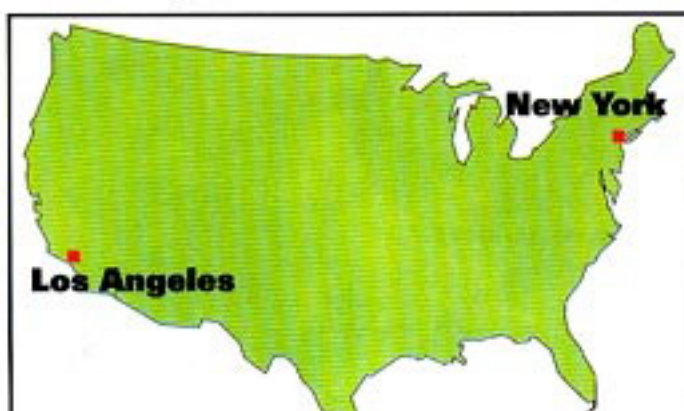
1. It's a very large fruit. (watermelon)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A: It's a very large fruit.
B: Is it a watermelon?
A: Yes, it is.

**3a**

Listen to the four conversations. Match the conversations with the correct pictures.

1



Where did Fred do the things below? Check (✓) the cities.

	LA	NY
visit his uncle	✓	
see his cousin		
go to the zoo		
see Tom Cruise		
go to Central Park		

Listen and take notes on how to make vegetable soup.

First, clean and cut the ingredients.

Next, _____

Then, _____

Finally, _____

Listen and check (✓) the correct restaurant.

	French Deli	Nick's Diner	Curry House
most expensive	✓		
best service			
boring food			
most popular			

Fill in the chart.

What leader of a band

Where _____

How _____

When _____

**3b**

Listen again and follow the instructions next to the pictures.

3c

PAIRWORK

Role play. Practice the conversations above with your partner.

A: How do you make vegetable soup?

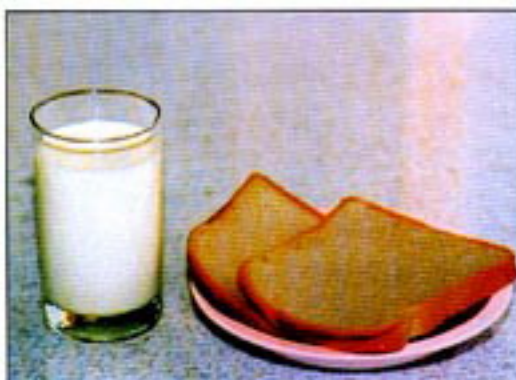
B: It's easy. First, clean and cut the ingredients.

4 PAIRWORK

Write the ingredients of your favorite snack.
Then tell your partner how to make it.

Ingredients

1. bread
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

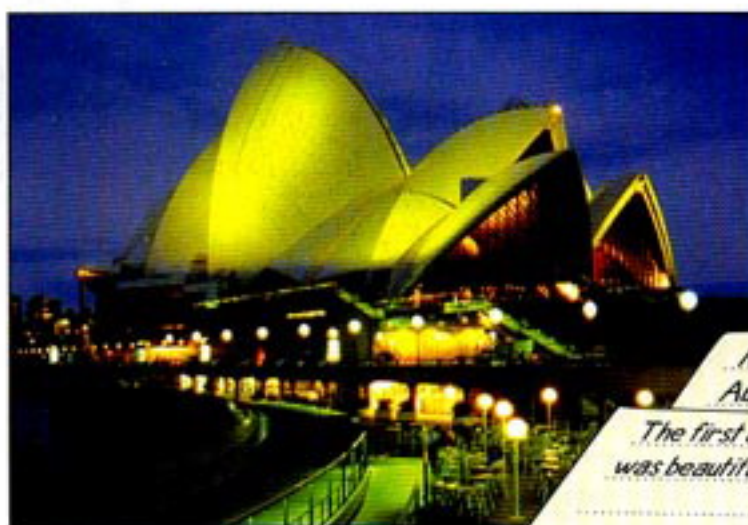


- A: First, cut two pieces of bread.
B: What kind of bread?
A: Well, I like healthy, brown bread.
B: OK. What's next?
A: Next, you ...

5 WRITE A STORY!

Work with two classmates to write about an imaginary vacation.
Write a sentence using a word from the box. Fold the paper so your partners can't see what you wrote. Take turns to add sentences.

shark
photo
movie
beach
friend
Australia
souvenir
usually
help



My friend and I went to Australia on vacation last
The first day, the weather was beautiful.

6

Listen to the tape. Read and listen again. Then practice the song.

Who's that?
That's my favorite ping-pong player.
When did he become a ping-pong player?
When he was five years old.
When was he born?
He was born in nineteen eighty-one.
Why do you like him?
He's the most famous ping-pong player in the world.

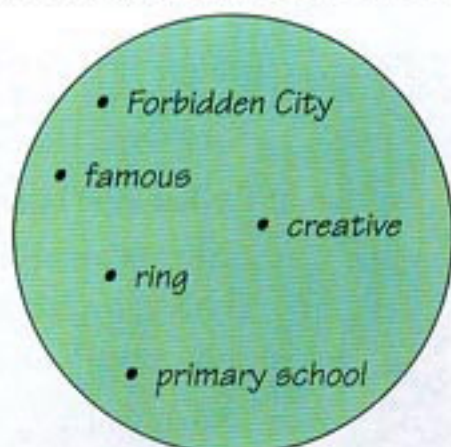
Who's that?
That's my favorite movie star.
When did she become a movie star?
When she was three years old.

When was she born?
She was born in nineteen sixty-nine.
Why do you like her?
She's the most talented movie star in the world.

Who's that?
That's my favorite football player.
When did he become a football player?
When he was twelve years old.
When was he born?
He was born in nineteen eighty-four.
Why do you like him?
He's the greatest football player in the world.

7 PAIRWORK

Imagine your life twenty years from now. Write clues about it. Then look at your partner's clues. Ask questions and try to guess his or her future.



A: Are you going to live in Beijing?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Are you going to be an actor?

B: No, not an actor. Another kind of creative job.

A: OK. Are you ...

8 GROUPWORK

Your group is organizing a camping trip. Make a list of what you need to do. Then discuss who will do the things on your list. Complete the chart below.

Camping list	Name
buy some food	Liu Chang



A: Could you please buy some food, Liu Chang?

B: Sure. And could you please ...

C: Sorry, I can't. I have to ...

9 The school radio is asking students to talk about interesting animals. Read what Guo Qiang from class 6 thinks.



Hi kids! I'm Guo Qiang from class 6. As you know, it's World Animal Day, and we're asking you to tell us your opinions about different animals.

I think the camel is the most unusual animal. It hardly ever needs to drink water. That's interesting, don't you think? Rats are the ugliest. I don't like them at all. And I like cows, because they're the most delicious! I love beef hamburgers! Ha ha! I'm only joking.

Seriously, though, I think hens are one of the most useful animals. Why? Because they can lay eggs.

What do you think? What are your favorite animals and why? Come and tell us on the radio!



You will tell other students what you think about animals on the radio. Prepare your talk.

Additional Material

Unit 1, Section B, activity 4

Questions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. How often do you exercise? | 5. _____ |
| 2. What sports do you play? | 6. _____ |
| 3. How often do you eat vegetables? | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

Answers

Names

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Unit 11, Section B, activity 4

GROUPWORK

Student C

- You are at student A's house, helping to prepare for a party.
- You want to take out the trash, but you can't because you have a sore arm.
- You have some money, but you don't have a bike.

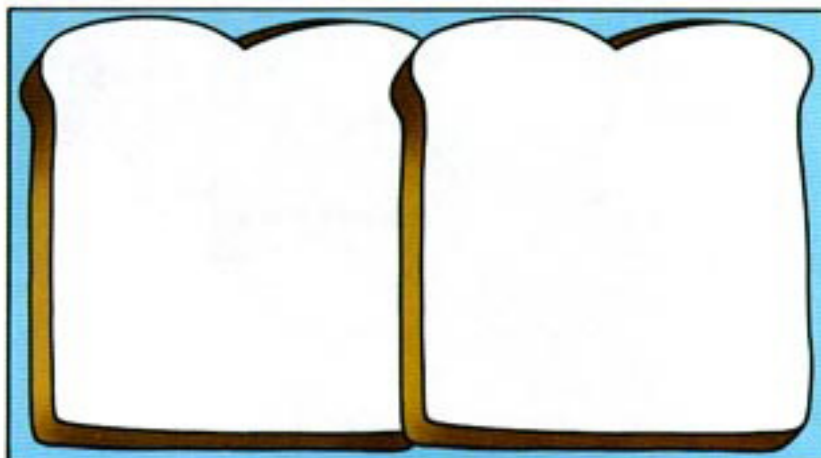
Ask students A and B for help.

Unit 7, Section B, activity 4

Student B

Ingredients

- 2 teaspoons of relish
- 1 orange
- 2 carrots
- 1 cup of French fries
- lettuce
- 3 slices of chicken



Unit 4, Section A, activity 4

Student B

Who	How	How long	How far
1. Maria		twenty minutes	
2. John			six miles
3. Liu Pei	subway		

Unit 4, Section B, activity 4

Find someone who ...	Name
lives 10 miles from school.	Tian Ge
walks to school.	
takes a bus to school.	
takes more than an hour to get to school.	
rides a bike to school.	
takes the subway to school.	
takes less than ten minutes to get to school.	

A: How far do you live from school?

B: I live 10 miles from school.

Unit 5, Section A, activity 4

Lu Qing's Calendar	
MONDAY	THURSDAY
Morning: school	Morning: school
Evening: study for the English test	Afternoon: piano lesson
	Evening: go to a movie with Sally
TUESDAY	FRIDAY
Morning: school	Morning: school
Afternoon: go to the doctor	
Evening: do homework	
WEDNESDAY	SATURDAY
Morning: school	
Evening: do homework	SUNDAY

Unit 3, Section B, activity 4

Find someone who is ...	Name
going to the beach.	Ye Ling
visiting friends.	
staying home.	
playing sports.	
going shopping.	
taking a walk.	
reading a book.	
renting a video.	

Unit 4, Section A, activity 4

Student C

Who	How	How long	How far
1. Maria			five miles
2. John	bike		
3. Liu Pei		fifteen minutes	

Unit 6, Section A, activity 2c

Note:

*** means
Sam is smarter
than Tom.

	Sam	Tom
smart	***	*
tall		
athletic	*	***
quiet		
thin	*	***
funny		

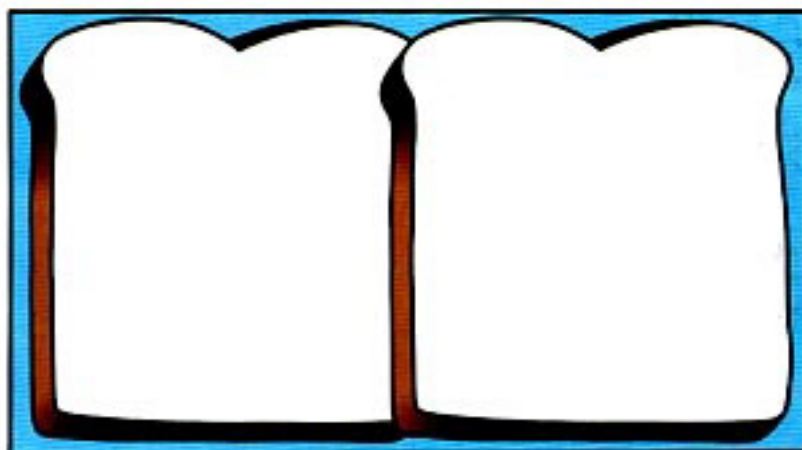


Unit 7, Section B, activity 4

Student A

Ingredients

- 1 teaspoon of butter
- 2 teaspoons of honey
- 1 cup of ice cream
- 2 bananas (sliced)
- 3 slices of turkey
- 1 onion (sliced)



Unit 11, Section B, activity 4

GROUPWORK

Student A

- You are having a party and you need more drinks and snacks.
- You can't leave the house, because you are waiting for your friends to come.
- You don't have any money.

Ask students B and C for help.

Unit 8, Section B, activity 4

PAIRWORK

Student B, find out about your partner's vacation.

Here are some photos of your last vacation.

Answer your partner's questions.

Did ...? What ...? Were there ...?
Where ...? How was ...?



Unit 5, Section B, activity 4

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Afternoon: piano lessons

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Unit 11, Section B, activity 4

GROUPWORK

Student B

- You are at student A's house, helping to prepare for a party.
- You want to clean the living room.
- You have a bike, but you don't have any money.

Ask students A and C for help.

Unit 9, Section A, activities 3a and 3b

3a PAIRWORK

Student B, read this article and fill in as many blanks as you can in the chart.



You are never too young to start doing things. For example, Shirley Temple was a movie star when she was only three years old. Mei Lanfang first performed Beijing Opera when he was ten. And Liu Xuan, the Chinese gymnast, won a gold medal at the World Championships when she was seventeen.

Tiger Woods

Shirley Temple

Mozart

Mei Lanfang

Ronaldo

Liu Xuan

Achievement

Age

movie star

3b

Now exchange information with your partner and fill in the chart.

A: Who is Tiger Woods?

B: He is a golfer.

A: When did he start golfing?

B: When he was ten months old.

Tapescripts

Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

Section A, 1b

- Reporter:** What do you usually do on weekends?
Boy 1: I usually exercise.
Girl 1: I always go shopping.
Boy 2: Eeeew ... I never go shopping.
I can't stand shopping.
Girl 2: I often go skateboarding.
Boy 2: And I sometimes watch TV.
Reporter: How about you?
Girl 3: I hardly ever watch TV. I love reading.
Reporter: Oh, why is that?
Girl 3: Oh, I don't know. I guess I just like books.

2a, 2b

- Reporter:** So, Cheng, how often do you watch TV?
Cheng: Hmmm ... about twice a week, I guess.
Reporter: Uh-huh. And how often do you read?
Cheng: Oh, I read every day at school!
Reporter: How often do you go to the movies?
Cheng: Uhh ... let's see ... maybe once a month?
Reporter: How often do you exercise?
Cheng: Oh, I exercise about three times a week.
Reporter: How often do you shop?
Cheng: Shop? I shop about ... about twice a month.

Section B, 2a, 2b

- Reporter:** Thanks for coming in for the interview, Katrina.
Katrina: That's OK. This is Bill. You can interview him, too.
Reporter: OK, then, so, um, how often do you exercise?
Katrina: Every day.
Bill: Hardly ever.
Reporter: Uh-huh. How often do you eat vegetables and fruit?
Katrina: I eat vegetables every day and I eat fruit every day.
Bill: I sometimes eat vegetables. But I never eat fruit. I don't like it.
Reporter: All right. So how many hours do you sleep every night?
Katrina: Nine. I need lots of sleep.
Bill: Same. Nine. I need lots of sleep, too.
Reporter: How often do you drink milk?
Bill: Never. I can't stand milk. It's awful.
Katrina: Oh, I love milk—I drink it every day.
Reporter: What about junk food? How often do you eat it?
Bill: I love junk food—I eat it three or four times a week.
Katrina: Yeah, I love it too. I guess I eat it two or three times a week.
Reporter: And coffee? How often do you drink coffee?
Bill: Oh, I drink coffee four times a day. I love coffee.
Katrina: I never drink coffee.
Reporter: Well, thank you very much.
Bill / Katrina: You're welcome.

Unit 2 What's the matter?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

- Nurse:** What's the matter, Sarah?
Girl: I have a cold.

Conversation 2

- Nurse:** What's the matter, David?
Boy: I have a stomachache.

Conversation 3

- Nurse:** What's the matter, Ben?
Boy: I have a sore back.

Conversation 4

- Nurse:** What's the matter, Nancy?
Girl: I have a toothache.

Conversation 5

- Nurse:** What's the matter, Judy?
Girl: I have a sore throat.

2a, 2b

Conversation 1

- Girl 1:** What's the matter?
Girl 2: I have a fever.
Girl 1: Yes, you don't look well. You should drink lots of water.
Girl 2: Yes, you're right.

Conversation 2

- Girl 1:** What's the matter?
Girl 2: I have a sore throat.
Girl 1: You should drink some hot tea with honey.
Girl 2: That sounds like a good idea.

Conversation 3

- Girl:** What's the matter?
Boy: I have a stomachache.
Girl: That's too bad. You should lie down and rest. And don't eat anything for two hours.
Boy: I guess I should.

Conversation 4

- Girl:** What's the matter?
Boy: Oh, I have a toothache.
Girl: You should see a dentist.
Boy: I guess I should.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

- Mom:** What's the matter, Gina?
Gina: I'm tired.
Mom: Well, you should go to bed early.
Gina: That sounds like a good idea.
Mom: You certainly shouldn't go to that party tonight.
Gina: I guess you're right.

Conversation 2

- Bill:** What's the matter, Tony?
Tony: I'm stressed out.
Bill: You should listen to some music.
Tony: That sounds like a good idea.
Bill: And relax, you shouldn't study tonight.
Tony: Okay. I think I'll stop.

Conversation 3

- Mary:** What's the matter, Julie?
Julie: I'm thirsty.
Mary: You should have a drink.
Julie: I guess you're right.

Mary: And you shouldn't eat any more dumplings.

Conversation 4

Dad: What's the matter, Alan?

Alan: I'm hungry.

Dad: You should eat an apple.

Alan: That's a good idea.

Dad: You shouldn't play soccer before dinner.

Unit 3 What are you doing for vacation?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Girl 1: What are you doing for vacation, Jane?

Jane: I'm spending time with my friends.

Girl 1: That sounds like fun!

Conversation 2

Boy 1: What are you doing for vacation, Sharon?

Sharon: I'm visiting my grandmother.

Conversation 3

Girl 3: What are you doing for vacation, Michael?

Michael: I'm relaxing at home.

2a, 2b

Molly: Hey, Hector! What are you doing for vacation?

Hector: I'm visiting my cousins in Canada. I'm leaving on Friday. How about you, Susan?

Susan: I'm going to sports camp.

Molly: Oh, cool. When are you going?

Susan: On the 11th.

Molly: Sounds great.

Hector: How about you, Molly? What are you doing for vacation?

Molly: I'm going to the beach with my family. We're leaving this weekend.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Male Reporter: Hi, He Yu! I'm Jeff Blake from *Lives of the Very Famous* magazine. Thank you for talking to me today.

He Yu: Oh, you're welcome. It's nice to meet you, Jeff.

Male Reporter: He Yu, our readers want to know what famous people do for vacation. Where are you going for your next vacation?

He Yu: Well, I'm going to the south of Italy.

Male Reporter: Oh, what's the weather like there?

He Yu: It's beautiful ... And it's always sunny and warm!

Male Reporter: Really? What are you doing there?

He Yu: Oh, going to the beach ... maybe playing volleyball ...

Male Reporter: Anything else?

He Yu: Oh yes, going sightseeing, going shopping, you know, the usual ...

Male Reporter: And how long are you staying?

He Yu: Oh, only for three weeks ...

Male Reporter: Well, that sounds wonderful!

Unit 4 How do you get to school?

Section A, 1b

A: How do Bob and Mary get to school?

B: Bob takes the train and Mary takes the subway.

A: How does John get to school?

B: He takes the bus.

A: How do Paul and Yang Lan get to school?

B: They walk. Look, there they are now!

2a

32, 40, 41, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

2c

Conversation 1

Boy: How do you get to school?

Girl: I take the train.

Boy: How long does it take?

Girl: Oh, around forty minutes. How about you?

Boy: I take the subway.

Girl: How long does that take?

Boy: Oh, around thirty-five minutes.

Conversation 2

Girl: How do you get to school, Tom?

Tom: I ride my bike.

Girl: How long does it take?

Tom: It takes around twenty-five minutes.

How do you get to school?

Girl: I walk.

Tom: And how long does that take?

Girl: It only takes ten minutes.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Thomas: Where do you live, Nina?

Nina: New Street.

Thomas: So, how do you get to school?

Nina: Well, first I walk to the bus stop.

Thomas: Uh-huh.

Nina: I take a bus to the subway station. Then I take the subway.

Thomas: Yeah ...

Nina: Next I take a bus to the bus stop on 26th Street. Finally I walk.

Unit 5 Can you come to my party?

Section A, 1b

Sun Ning: Hey, Ted. Can you come to my party on Saturday afternoon?

Ted: I'm sorry, I can't, Sun Ning. I have to help my parents.

Sun Ning: Too bad. How about you, Carlos? Can you come to my party?

Carlos: I'd love to.

Sun Ning: Tim? Can you come to my party?

Tim: When is it?

Sun Ning: Saturday afternoon.

Tim: Oh, no, I can't. I have to study for a test.

Sun Ning: What about you, Wilson?

Wilson: Sorry, I have to go to the doctor.

Sun Ning: Anna, can you come?

Anna: I can't, Sun Ning. I have to visit my aunt.

Kay: I can't either, Sun Ning. I have a piano lesson.

Sun Ning: That's too bad, Kay. Oh, maybe next time. What a small party!

2a, 2b

Conversation 1

Anna: Hi, Jeff! Can you come to my party on Saturday?

Jeff: I'm sorry, I can't. I have to visit my aunt on Saturday.

Conversation 2

Anna: Hello, Mary! Can you come to my party on Saturday?

Mary: I'd love to.

Conversation 3

Anna: May, can you come to my party tomorrow?

May: I'm sorry. I have to help my mom.

Conversation 4

Anna: Claudia, can you come to my party on Saturday?

Claudia: I'm sorry. I'm going to the movies.

Conversation 5

Anna: Say, Paul. Can you come to my party on Saturday?

Paul: I'd love to.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Andy: Hi, Vince?

Vince: Yeah, hi, Andy!

Andy: Vince, can you play tennis with me?

Vince: Uh, when?

Andy: Today.

Vince: Uh, no, sorry, I can't. I have to go to the doctor and study for a test today.

Andy: How about tomorrow?

Vince: Sorry, tomorrow I'm playing soccer and I have a piano lesson.

Andy: Oh, Well, what are you doing the day after tomorrow?

Vince: I have to babysit my sister.

Andy: Oh, I see.

Vince: I'm sorry, Andy. I'm really busy this week!

Unit 6 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

A: Is that Sam?

B: No, that's Tom. Sam has longer hair than Tom.

C: Yes, and Tom's calmer than Sam.

Conversation 2

A: That's Tara, isn't it?

B: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tina is taller than Tara. And she's also wilder.

Conversation 3

A: Is that Paul?

B: No, that's Pedro. Pedro's heavier than Paul. And Paul's shorter than Pedro.

2a, 2b

Interviewer: Tina, do you think you are different from Tara?

Tina: Oh, sure. We're very different. I'm funnier than Tara. And I'm more outgoing. Let's see, what else? Oh, I'm more athletic, too.

Interviewer: So, Tara, are you more serious than Tina?

Tara: I guess so. But I'm smarter than Tina. And I'm quieter.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Interviewer: Who is your best friend, Holly?

Holly: Pete.

Interviewer: Why is he a good friend?

Holly: Because he likes to do the same things as I do. He's popular, too, and he's good at sports.

Interviewer: Are you good at sports, too?

Holly: Well, I like sports, but Pete's more athletic than me. I'd say we're both pretty outgoing,

though.

Interviewer: What else do you like about Pete?

Holly: He's funnier than I am, and he's wilder. I'm a little quieter.

Interviewer: How about you, Maria?

Maria: Who's your best friend?

Maria: My best friend is Vera.

Interviewer: What do you like about her?

Maria: Well, she's a good listener, and she can keep a secret—that's important to me.

Interviewer: Is she a lot like you?

Maria: Some people say that we look alike. We're both tall, and we both have long, curly hair. But Vera is much quieter than me, and she's also smarter. I'm more outgoing.

Review of units 1-6

3a, 3b

Conversation 1

Doctor: Hello, Tina! How are you?

Tina: I feel terrible, doctor!

Doctor: What's the matter? Do you have a cold?

Tina: No, I don't have a cold, but I have a really bad headache.

Doctor: I see. How about your throat? Does it feel sore?

Tina: No, it doesn't. But my back and neck are sore.

Doctor: Do you have a stomachache?

Tina: No, my stomach's okay. But I don't feel hungry.

Doctor: Well, I think you're stressed out. You should go home and relax.

Conversation 2

Phil: Can you come to my party tomorrow, Ed?

Ed: Yes, I can. Thanks! How do I get to your house?

Phil: That's easy. First you take the number 52 bus to Green Park. That's about half an hour.

Ed: Okay. And when I get to Green Park?

Phil: Then you take the subway to Tangs Mall. That takes about ten minutes.

Ed: Okay. First the bus and then the subway to Tangs Mall.

Phil: Yeah, then you walk up North Street to number 15. It's about a five minutes' walk.

Ed: Okay, thanks. That sounds easy.

Conversation 3

Mary: Are these your friends, Liz?

Liz: Yeah, that's right. They're twins, Sally and Sandy.

Mary: Wow! They look exactly the same.

Liz: No, not really. Sandy's a bit taller. She's the one on the left.

Mary: What are they like?

Liz: Well, Sandy is a bit quieter than Sally. And smarter.

Mary: And Sally?

Liz: Sally is more outgoing than her sister. She's really funny, too.

Conversation 4

Yang Chen: Hey, Lin Tao. Where are you going for vacation?

Lin Tao: I'm going to Hong Kong.

Yang Chen: Really? What are you doing there?

Lin Tao: I'm visiting my cousin. What about you, Yang Chen? Where are you going?

Yang Chen: I'm going to Beijing.

Lin Tao: That sounds interesting. What are you going to

do there?

Yang Chen: I'm going sightseeing. It will be my first time in Beijing.

Lin Tao: You'll love it! Beijing's great!

Unit 7 How do you make a banana milk shake?

Section A, 1b

A: I'm hungry! Let's make a banana milk shake.

B: How do you make a banana milk shake?

A: Well, first peel three bananas.

B: Three bananas?

A: Yes. Then cut up the bananas.

B: OK, I'm finished.

A: Now put the bananas and ice cream in the blender.

Then pour the milk in the blender.

B: Is this enough milk?

A: I guess so. Next, turn on the blender. Finally, pour the milk shake in a glass and drink it.

2a, 2b

A: Let's make fruit salad.

B: OK. Do you have bananas?

A: Yes, I do. How many bananas do we need?

B: We need three bananas.

A: That sounds about right. What else?

B: Watermelon.

A: How many watermelons?

B: Oh, only one watermelon. And we need some honey.

A: How much honey do we need?

B: Let's see. Two teaspoons.

A: Right. What else?

B: Apples.

A: How many apples do we need?

B: Two should be enough. And yogurt.

A: How much yogurt do we need?

B: A cup. Now what else do we need? Oh, do you have any oranges?

A: I think so. How many oranges do we need?

B: Only one. This is going to taste great!

Section B, 2a, 2b

A: How do you make a turkey sandwich?

B: Well, first put some butter on a slice of bread.

A: How much butter?

B: Oh, about a teaspoon.

A: OK. What else?

B: Next cut up some tomatoes.

A: How many tomatoes?

B: Well, one is probably enough. Put the tomato on the sandwich. Next cut up an onion.

A: Sounds good. What about the turkey?

B: Next, put some turkey slices on the sandwich.

A: How many turkey slices?

B: About three.

A: OK. Is that all?

B: Not quite. Then put some relish on the turkey.

A: How much?

B: Two teaspoons should do it. And don't forget the lettuce.

A: Sounds delicious!

B: Finally, put another slice of bread on top.

A: Great!

Unit 8 How was your school trip?

Section A, 1b

Kevin: Hi, Tina. How was your school trip?

Tina: It was fantastic, really fantastic.

Kevin: Did you go to the zoo?

Tina: No, I didn't. I went to the aquarium. Look, here are my photos.

Kevin: Were there any sharks?

Tina: No, there weren't any sharks, but there were some really clever seals.

Kevin: Wow, that sounds wonderful! What else did you do?

Tina: Well, I hung out with my friends and I took lots of photos.

2a, 2b

Kevin: So, Tina, what else did you do?

Tina: You won't believe it, but I met Jake Dean!

Kevin: Jake Dean? The famous actor? You really met him?

Tina: Yes! He was making a movie at the aquarium.

Kevin: Wow! Did you get his autograph?

Tina: No, I didn't. Laura did. But I took his photo! Here it is.

Kevin: Wow! Were there other actors there?

Tina: No, we only saw Jake. Look, here's Toby. He won a prize in the Gift Shop.

Kevin: Did you win that hat?

Tina: No, I didn't. I bought it!

Section B, 2a, 2b

Tony: How was your day off, Tina?

Tina: Oh, it was awful.

Tony: Really? What happened?

Tina: Well, we went camping and the weather was terrible. It rained and rained all day long.

Tony: Oh, that's too bad.

Tina: Ugh! Because the weather was so bad, we went for a drive. It was really boring.

Tony: Sounds terrible, Tina.

Tina: How about your day off, Tony?

Tony: It was terrible! I studied very hard for my math exam last week, so I slept late. Can you believe it? When I woke up, it was already 12 o'clock. I got up and went to my friend Dave's house, but he wasn't there. He was at the beach!

Tina: So what did you do?

Tony: I helped my mom and dad clean the yard.

Tina: Sounds like a busy day off!

Tony: Uh-huh.

Unit 9 When was he born?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Boy: Who's that?

Girl: That's Deng Yaping. She's a great Chinese ping-pong player.

Boy: When was she born?

Girl: She was born in 1973.

Conversation 2

Girl: Who's that?

Boy: That's Michael Jordan. He's a great American basketball player.

Girl: When was he born?

Boy: He was born in 1963.

Conversation 3

Boy: Who's that?

Girl: That's Martina Hingis. She's a great Swiss tennis player.

Boy: When was she born?

Girl: She was born in 1980.

Conversation 4

Girl: Who's that?

Boy: That's David Beckham. He's a great British soccer player.

Girl: When was he born?

Boy: He was born in 1975.

2a, 2b

Girl: Who's that?

Boy: Charles Smith. He holds the world record for hiccupping. He hiccupped for 69 years and 5 months.

Girl: When did he start hiccupping?

Boy: He started hiccupping in 1922.

Girl: And when did he stop?

Boy: He stopped in 1990.

Girl: How could he hiccup for that long?

Boy: I don't know. Oh, look, this is Donna Green.

Girl: What's she famous for?

Boy: Sneezing. She sneezed for 978 days.

Girl: Really? When did she start sneezing?

Boy: Let's see. It says she started sneezing on January 13, 1981, and she sneezed until September 16, 1983.

Girl: Wow! That's a long time.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Boy: Who do you admire?

Girl: I admire Midori.

Boy: Midori? Who's that?

Girl: She's a famous violinist.

Boy: Oh, yeah! She's Japanese, isn't she?

Girl: Yes, she was born in Osaka in 1971. When she was eight, she was already a talented violinist. When she was fourteen, she toured the United States. I saw her play when I was eight.

Boy: Wow. Do you have any of her CDs?

Girl: Yes, I do. I play them all the time. But how about you? Who do you admire?

Boy: I admire my grandmother, Laura.

Girl: Really? Why?

Boy: Well, she was born in Russia in 1932. She was an unusual girl because she started ice skating when she was four, and she became a skating champion when she was ten.

Girl: A skating champion? Did she have to work hard?

Boy: Yes, very hard. But that was a long time ago. Now she's a kind and loving grandmother.

Unit 10 I'm going to be a basketball player.

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

A: Tina, what are you going to be when you grow up?

B: Hmmm. I think I'm going to be a computer programmer.

A: Wow! Sounds difficult. How are you going to do that?

B: I'm going to study computer science.

Conversation 2

A: Larry, what are you going to be when you grow up?

B: I'm going to be a professional basketball player.

A: How are you going to do that?

B: I'm going to practice basketball every day.

Conversation 3

A: What are you going to be when you grow up?

B: I'm going to be an engineer.

A: How are you going to do that?

B: I'm going to study math really hard.

Conversation 4

A: What are you going to be when you grow up?

B: I'm going to be an actor.

A: How are you going to do that?

B: I'm going to take acting lessons.

2a, 2b

Girl: What are you going to be when you grow up, Cheng Han?

Cheng Han: I'm going to be an actor.

Girl: Are you going to move to Hollywood?

Cheng Han: No, I'm going to move to New York.

Girl: And how are you going to become an actor?

Cheng Han: Well, I'm going to take acting lessons.

Girl: When are you going to start?

Cheng Han: I'm going to finish high school and college first.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Lucy: Did you make a New Year's resolution this year, Kim?

Kim: Yes, Lucy, I did.

Lucy: What are you going to do?

Kim: Well, I'm going to make the soccer team.

Manuel: How are you going to do that?

Kim: I'm going to practice really hard, and I'm going to go to a summer camp. I'm going to play soccer every day there.

Manuel: How about you, Lucy? Did you make a resolution?

Lucy: Oh, sure. I'm going to learn to play an instrument.

Kim: Cool. How are you going to do that?

Lucy: I'm going to take piano lessons.

Kim: How about you, Manuel?

Manuel: My New Year's resolution is to get good grades.

Kim: How are you going to do that?

Manuel: I'm going to study hard and do my homework every day.

Lucy: That sounds good!

Unit 11 Could you please clean your room?

Section A, 1b

Mom: Peter, we need to clean the house. Your grandma is coming over at 7:00.

Peter: Okay, but I need to do my homework first.

Mom: Yes, that's right. After you finish your homework, let's clean the kitchen. I can do the dishes and sweep the floor. Could you take out the trash?

Peter: Yes, sure.

Mom: Good. And could you make your bed and fold your clothes?

Peter: All right.
Mom: And let's see ... I can clean the living room.

2a, 2b

Peter: Hey, Dad?
Dad: Yes?
Peter: Could I go to the movies tonight?
Dad: I guess so. But don't stay out late.
Peter: Could I stay out until eleven?
Dad: No, you can't. You have a test tomorrow, remember?
Peter: Oh, yeah. Well, could I use the car?
Dad: Sorry, but I need it. I have to go to a meeting.
Peter: Could you give me a ride downtown?
Dad: Sure.

Section B, 2a, 2b

Sandy: Could I invite my friends to a party on Saturday, Mom?
Mom: Of course! That sounds like fun.
Sandy: Yeah. Ummm ... could I borrow some money?
Mom: What for?
Sandy: I need to buy some drinks and snacks. Could I go to the store?
Mom: Well, I'm going tomorrow, and I can buy some drinks and snacks for you.
Sandy: Oh, good. Thanks, Mom.
Mom: You're welcome. Oh, could you clean your room?
Sandy: I cleaned it last week.
Mom: You need to clean it again for your party.
Sandy: OK. At the party, could I use your CD player?
Mom: Yes, if you're careful with it.
Sandy: Don't worry, Mom!
Mom: Now, there are a few other things I want you to do before the party. Could you move the good chairs to the bedroom and clean the living room?
Sandy: Sure. Dave is coming early on Saturday, so he can help me.

Unit 12 What's the best radio station?

Section A, 1b

Boy 1: Do you want to go to the movies?
Girl: Sure.
Boy 2: I'll go too.
Boy 1: OK, great. What's the best movie theater to go to?
Boy 2: Town Cinema. It's the closest to home.
Girl: Yes, but they don't show new movies there.
Boy 2: Maybe not, but it's the cheapest.
Boy 1: I think Movie Palace has the most comfortable seats.
Girl: I like the Screen City because it has the biggest screens.
Boy 1: It's the most popular cinema, too.
Boy 2: That usually means it's crowded.
Boy 1: Well, Town Cinema isn't crowded, and it has the friendliest service.
Girl: It's also in the most fun part of town.
Boy 1: Let's look at the movie times in the newspaper and then decide.
Girl: OK with me.
Boy 2: Me, too.

2a, 2b

Reporter: Hi, I'm doing a survey for the Green City Daily News. What's the best clothing store in town?

Boy: I think Jason's is the best.
Reporter: Why?
Boy: Jeans Corner and Trendy Teens are good stores, but Jason's has good quality clothes. It's also cheaper than the other stores.
Reporter: What do you like about the other stores?
Boy: Well, let me see. Trendy Teens is in a fun part of town, but it's expensive. Don't go to Funky Fashions. It has the worst clothes in town.
Reporter: OK. What about the radio stations in Green City? What's the best radio station?
Boy: I guess Jazz 107.9 FM is the best.
Reporter: Why?
Boy: Because it has the most interesting music. It's much better than the other stations in town.
Reporter: What about the other radio stations?
Boy: Well, I think Oldies 102.1 FM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.
Reporter: I heard that Easy Listening 97.9 FM is the most popular.
Boy: Not for me.
Reporter: Why not?
Boy: Just listen to their commercials. They're worse than commercials of All Talk 970 AM!

Section B, 2a, 2b

A: Wasn't that a great talent show?
B: Yeah!
A: Who did you think was the best act?
B: Oh, I thought Eliza was the best. She's an excellent piano player.
A: Yeah, she was great. And I thought Steve and his dog were the funniest.
B: Me too! I couldn't stop laughing! And how about Vera? Wasn't she creative?
A: Yeah, I'd say she was the most creative act! I don't know many people who can play the guitar upside down!
B: Who did you think was the worst?
A: Oh, Dennis! He was terrible! He can't juggle at all!
B: I know!
A: What did you think of The Math Teachers?
B: Well, they were definitely the loudest!

Review of units 7 -12

3a, 3b

Conversation 1

Ben: How was your vacation, Fred?
Fred: It was great. I went to the U.S. with my parents.
Ben: Cool! Where did you go in the U.S.?
Fred: First we went to Los Angeles. My uncle lives there. Then we went to New York to see my cousin.
Ben: What was Los Angeles like?
Fred: It was interesting. I really liked the zoo. It has animals from all over the world.
Ben: Did you see any movie stars in Los Angeles?
Fred: No, but I saw Tom Cruise in New York. He was at a restaurant! I got his autograph.
Ben: Wow! That's great! What other things did you do in New York?
Fred: Hmm ... Oh yeah, I went to Central Park. I played baseball with my cousin and his friends.

Conversation 2

- Tim:* What's the best restaurant in town?
Marie: What kind of food do you like?
Tim: Oh, any kind of food is okay.
Marie: Well, the French Deli is really good.
Tim: Is it expensive?
Marie: Yes, it's the most expensive restaurant in town. But it has the best service, too.
Tim: Hmm ...And what's Nick's Diner like?
Marie: It's cheaper than the French Deli, but the food's kind of boring.
Tim: How about the Curry House?
Marie: Oh, that's a new place. It's the most popular restaurant in town.
Tim: Is the food good?
Marie: Yeah, if you like hot curry.
Tim: Yeah, I love it! Let's go there.

Conversation 3

- A:* How do you make vegetable soup?
B: It's easy. First, clean and cut the ingredients.
A: Okay, so I clean and cut the cabbage, carrots and onions.
B: That's right. Next, cook the onions, the carrots and the butter in some water.
A: How long do I cook them?
B: About 3 minutes.
A: Okay.
B: Then add the cabbage and cook for a few more minutes.
A: Okay.
B: Then, finally, add a little salt and pepper. It's so easy!

Conversation 4

- A:* What are you going to be when you grow up?
B: I'm going to be the leader of a band.
A: Really? Where is your band going to play?
B: All over the world! We're going to be famous!
A: Cool! So how are you going to start your band?
B: That's easy. I'm going to put an advertisement in the newspaper.
A: You have all the answers! And when are you going to start?
B: Next month, at the school talent show. You can come and watch!

Grammar (语法)

I. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 (The Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives and Adverbs)

大多数形容词和副词有三个等级：1) 原级，即原形。2) 比较级，表示“较……”或“更……一些”的意思。3) 最高级，表示“最……”的意思。

1. 形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成

(1) 规则变化

构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词和部分双音节词	一般在词尾加 -er 或 -est	high tall short slow	higher taller shorter slower	highest tallest shortest slowest
	以字母 e 结尾的词，加 -r 或 -st	fine late	finer later	finest latest
	重读闭音节词词尾只有一个辅音字母时，先双写辅音字母，再加 -er 或 -est	big thin fat	bigger thinner fatter	biggest thinnest fattest
	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的双音节词，先把“y”改为“i”，再加 -er 或 -est	easy funny early	easier funnier earlier	easiest funniest earliest
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加 more 或 most	beautiful interesting outgoing comfortable	more beautiful more interesting more outgoing more comfortable	most beautiful most interesting most outgoing most comfortable

(2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
many / much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther further	farthest furthest

2. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的用法

级	用 法	例 句
比较级	表示两者(人或事物)的比较。在“比较级+than”的句中,当than前后所使用的动词相同时,通常用助动词代替后面的动词。该动词或助动词可以省略。	Tina is more athletic than Sam. Who runs faster, Lucy or Han Mei? He works much harder than I (do). / He works much harder than me.
最高级	表示三者或三者以上(人或事物)的比较,其中有一个在某一方面超过其他几个。形容词最高级的前面一般要加定冠词 the, 后面可带 of (in) 短语来说明比较的范围。	My sister Isabel is the funniest person I know. The Screen City is the best theater in our town. Who's the funniest actor of the three?

注:在形容词和副词的比较级前,有时可以用 much, a little 等来修饰。如: much better, a little taller.

3. 表示两者在某一方面相同时用“as + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。如:

I think science is **as important as** math.

Tom runs **as fast as** Jack.

表示一方在某一方面不及另一方时用“not as / so + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。如:

It is **not as / so warm** today as yesterday.

He did **not come as /so early as** Wang Lin.

II. 动词 (Verbs)

1. 动词的种类 (Kinds of Verbs)

类 别	说 明	例 句
行为动词 Action Verbs	表示动作或状态,在句中能独立作谓语。	She has a new friend from Australia. He takes the train every day. He leaves for school at around seven.
连系动词 Link Verbs	不能独立作谓语,必须与表语一起构成谓语。	He is popular in school. Twins usually look the same. Trees turn green.
助动词 Auxiliary Verbs	不能独立作谓语,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语,表示否定、疑问、时态或其他语法形式。	I don't want to go for a drive. (否定) We are playing basketball. (进行时态) Do you like tomatoes? (疑问)
情态动词 Modal Verbs	不能独立作谓语,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语,表示说话人的语气和情态。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。	She can speak a little English. You should drink more water.

注:行为动词可分为及物动词(The Transitive Verb, 缩写为 vt.)和不及物动词(The Intransitive Verb, 缩写为 vi.)。及物动词后面必须加宾语意义才完整。

2. 情态动词 (Modal Verbs)

情态动词表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度,表示“可能”、“应当”、“必要”等等,但情态动词本身词义不完全,不能单独作谓语,必须和动词原形连用。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。朗读时,情态动词的肯定式一般不重读。

情态动词的否定式一般是在它们的后面加否定词 not 构成,如 could 的否定式是 could not, 简写时一般在词尾加 -n't, 如 couldn't, 但 shall not 的否定式应简写为 shan't (不常用简写形式)。

(1) can 和 could

用 法	例 句
表示“能力”、“许可”、“可能性”等。could 可以代替 can, 表示语气较为婉转。	I can speak English and a little French. Can we eat in school? Could I watch TV? Could you take out the trash?

(2) must, have to 和 should

用 法	例 句
must 表示“必须”、“应该”。否定式 must not / mustn't 表示“不应该”、“不许可”、“不准”、“禁止”等。在回答带有 must 的问句时,否定式常用 need not / needn't 或 don't have to , 表示“不必”, 而不用 must not 。 have to 表示“必须”、“不得不”。在这个意义上与 must 很接近, 但 must 表示的是说话人的主观看法, 而 have to 表示的却是客观需要。 should 常用来表示劝告、建议, 认为某人“应该”、“应当”做某事, 或“有义务和责任”做某事。	You must eat less meat. You mustn't speak like that. — Must I be home before eight o'clock? — Yes, you must . No, you needn't . / No, you don't have to . I must go now. (主观看法) I have to go now. (客观需要) You don't have to worry about that. You have to wear sports shoes for your gym class. — I have a headache. — You should go to bed. You should eat a lot of healthy food. You shouldn't watch TV every day.

3. 动词时态 (Tense of Verbs)

(1) 现在进行时可以用来表示按计划或安排将要进行的动作, 有“意图”或“打算”等含义。例如:

- When are you going?
- I'm going on Monday.
- What are you doing for vacation?
- I'm visiting my friend in Hong Kong.

(2) “be going to + 动词原形”表示将要发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事情。例如:

- We're going to the Great Wall on Sunday morning.
- This evening I'm going to Mary's birthday party.
- I'm going to Tibet for a week.
- I'm going to study computer science.

III. 句子的成分 (Members of the Sentence)

组成句子的各个部分叫做句子的成分, 即: 主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。主语和谓语是句子的主体部分。

句子成分	意 义	例 句
主语 The Subject	表示句子所说的是“什么人”或“什么事物”, 一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当。	Gina is from Australia. Lucy is an American girl. She often goes to the movies.
谓语 The Predicate	说明主语“做什么”、“是什么”或者“怎么样”。谓语(谓语部分里主要的词)用动词。谓语和主语在“人称”和“数”两方面必须一致。	We are both quiet. He has a toothache. His parents are teachers. She is going camping.
表语 The Predicative	说明主语“是什么”或者“怎么样”, 由名词、形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语等充当, 和系动词一起构成谓语。	Her mother is a bank clerk . Are you ready ? We were at home last night.
宾语 The Object	表示动作、行为的对象, 由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当, 和及物动词一起说明主语“做什么”。	Good food and exercise help me to study harder. He's playing soccer . Can I ask some questions ?
定语 The Attribute	用来修饰名词或代词。作定语的除形容词外, 还有代词、数词、名词、介词短语或相当于形容词的词或短语等。	Peel three bananas. What's your name, please? She's a good basketball player.
状语 The Adverbial	用来修饰动词、形容词或副词。一般表示行为发生的时间、地点、目的、方式、程度等意义, 通常由副词、介词短语或相当于副词的词或短语来表示。	People are all working hard . Beijing is not very cold in winter .

IV. 句子的类型 (Types of Sentences)

类 型	构 成	例 句
简单句 The Simple Sentence	由一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)构成的句子。	I get up at six in the morning. My mother and I often go shopping. Some students walk or ride bikes to school.
并列句 The Compound Sentence	由并列连词 (and, so, but, or 等) 把两个或两个以上的简单句连在一起而构成的句子。	She doesn't like science, and she thinks it is boring. Ed has a great sports collection, but he doesn't play sports. School starts at eight, so I get up at six thirty.
复合句 The Complex Sentence	由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成的句子。	Mozart started writing music when he was four years old. I think Screen City has the most comfortable seats.

1. 简单句的五种基本句型 (Five Kinds of Simple Sentences)

	主语 Subject (S)	谓语部分 Predicate			
		谓语动词 Verb (V)	表语 Predicative (P)	宾语 Object (O)	宾语补足语 Object Complement (OC)
第1种 S + V	We	exercise. (不及物动词)			
第2种 S + V + O	I	like (及物动词)		bananas.	
第3种 S + V + P	They	are (系动词)	students.		
第4种 S + V + IN O + D O	She	gave (及物动词)		me a pen. (间宾) (直宾)	
第5种 S + V + O + OC	He	made (及物动词)		the boy	laugh.

2. 宾语从句 (The Object Clause)

宾语从句在复合句中作主句的宾语。宾语从句通常由下面一些词引导。

(1) 由 **that** 引导 (**that** 在口语或非正式文体中常省略)。如:

I don't think (that) differences are important in a friendship.

Some readers said (that) they are going to eat more vegetables.

An old lady said (that) she found a job as a foreign language teacher.

(2) 由连接代词或连接副词引导。如:

Thomas wants to know **where** Nina lives.

He wants to know **what** she thinks of the transportation.

It is interesting to hear **what** the class think about action movies.

I didn't know **who** the man was.

(3) 由连词 **whether** 或 **if** 引导 (口语中常用 **if**)。如:

She asked me **if** she could borrow these books.

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用黑体标出。)

Unit 1

how often 多久一次	p.1	lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 生活方式	p.5
exercise /'eksə(r)saɪz/ <i>v. & n.</i> 锻炼; 运动	p.1	grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 分数; 成绩	p.5
skateboard /'skeɪtbɔː(r)d/ <i>v.</i> 踩滑板; 参加滑板运动	p.1	better /'betə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> (good 和 well 的比较级)	
hardly /'hɑː(r)dli/ <i>adv.</i> 几乎不; 几乎没有	p.1	更好的; 更使人满意的; 健康状况有所好转的	p.5
ever /'evə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 曾; 曾经	p.1	same /seɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 同样的; 相同的	p.5
shop /ʃɔːp/, /ʃɒp/ <i>v.</i> 购物	p.2	as /æz/ <i>prep.</i> 像…… (一样)	p.5
once /wʌns/ <i>adv.</i> 一次	p.2	different /'dɪfərənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的; 有区别的	p.5
twice /twɑɪs/ <i>adv.</i> 两次	p.2	difference /'dɪfərəns/ <i>n.</i> 不同; 差异; 区别	p.5
time /taɪm/ <i>n.</i> 次; 次数	p.2	unhealthy /ʌn'helθi/ <i>adj.</i> 不健康的; 不益于健康的	p.5
surf /sɜː(r)f/ <i>v.</i> 在……冲浪; 在激浪上驾 (船)	p.2	yuck /jʌk/ <i>interj.</i> (表示反感、厌恶等) 呸; 呸	p.5
Internet /'ɪntə(r)net/ <i>n.</i> 网络; 互联网	p.2	maybe /meɪbi/ <i>adv.</i> 或许; 大概	p.5
program /'prəʊɡrəm/ <i>n.</i> (戏剧、广播、电视等的)	p.2	although /ɔːl'dəʊ/	
节目; 表演	p.2	<i>conj.</i> (= though) 虽然; 即使; 纵然	p.5
high school (美) 中学; (英) 公立中等学校	p.3	for /fɔː(r)/ <i>prep.</i> (表示时间、距离、数量) 达; 计	p.5
most /məʊst/ <i>adj.</i> 大多数的; 大部分的;		grandpa /'grænpɑː/ <i>n.</i> 爷爷; 外公	p.6
几乎全部的	p.3	a lot of 大量; 许多	p.6
no /nəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 没有的; 全无的	p.3	keep /ki:p/ <i>v.</i> 保持; 使保持某种状态	p.6
result /rɪ'zʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 结果; 成果	p.3	must /mʌst/ <i>modal v.</i> 必须	p.6
active /'æktɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 活跃的; 积极的	p.3	less /les/ <i>adj.</i> (little 的比较级) 较小的;	
for /fɔː(r)/ <i>prep.</i> 对于; 关于; 在……方面;		更小的; 较少的; 更少的	p.6
就……而言	p.3		
as for 至于; 关于	p.3	Katrina /kə'trɪnə/ 卡特里娜 (女名)	p.4
about /ə'baʊt/ <i>adv.</i> 约摸; 几乎; 大约	p.3		
junk /dʒʌŋk/ <i>n.</i> 废弃的旧物; 破烂物	p.4	Unit 2	
junk food 垃圾食品	p.4	matter /'mætə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 事情; 问题; 差错	p.7
milk /mɪlk/ <i>n.</i> 牛奶	p.4	have /hæv/ <i>v.</i> 得 (病); 患 (病)	p.7
coffee /'kɔːfi/, /'kɒfi/ <i>n.</i> 咖啡	p.4	cold /kəʊld/ <i>n.</i> 受凉; 感冒	p.7
chip /tʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> (食物等的) 薄片	p.4	have a cold 受凉; 感冒	p.7
cola /'kəʊlə/ <i>n.</i> 可乐	p.4	stomachache /'stʌməkeɪk/ <i>n.</i> 胃痛; 腹痛; 肚子痛	p.7
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(be) stressed out 有压力的; 紧张的	p.10 camp /kæmp/ <i>v.</i> 宿营; 露宿	p.13
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traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 传统的; 惯例的	p.11 yeah /jeə/ <i>adv.</i> (yes 的变体) 是; 是的; 好的	p.15
believe /brɪ'li:v/ <i>v.</i> 相信; 认为	p.11 how long 多久; 多长时间	p.15
balance /'bæləns/ <i>n.</i> 平衡; 平衡状态; 协调	p.11 away /ə'weɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 向远处; 离开; 向另一方向	p.15
yin (汉) (中国古代哲学认为存在于宇宙万	get back 回来	p.15
物间的两大对立面之一, 跟“阳”相对) 阴	p.11 send /send/ <i>v.</i> 送; 寄; 派遣	p.15
yang (汉) (中国古代哲学认为存在于宇宙万	postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 明信片	p.15
物间的两大对立面之一, 跟“阴”相对) 阳	p.11 San Francisco /sænfræn'sɪskəʊ/	
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Europe /'jʊərəp/, /'juərəp/ <i>n.</i> 欧洲	p.17	station /'steɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 车站	p.21
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lake /leɪk/ <i>n.</i> 湖; 湖泊	p.17	mile /maɪl/ <i>n.</i> 英里	p.21
the Great Lakes (加拿大与美国之间的五个大湖的总称) 五大湖		stop /stɒp/, /stop/ <i>n.</i> 车站	p.22
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 离开; 出发	p.17	transportation /træns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən/, /træns'pɔ:'teɪʃən/	
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forget /fə(r)'get/ <i>v.</i> 忘记	p.17	North America 北美洲	p.23
a lot 很; 非常; 常常	p.17	part /pɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 地区; 区域	p.23
finish /fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 结束; 完成	p.17	thing /θɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 事物; 事情	p.23
Thailand /taɪlənd/ 泰国	p.17	other /ʌðə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 另外的; 其他的	p.23
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Italy /'ɪtəli/ 意大利	p.18	depend on 视……而定; 决定于	p.23
		river /rɪvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 河; 江	p.23
		boat /bəʊt/ <i>n.</i> 船	p.23
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Lambert /'læmbət/ 兰伯特 (姓)	p.14	must /mʌst/ <i>modal v.</i> (表示推测) 一定	p.23
Morgan /'mɔ:(r)gən/ 摩根 (姓)	p.17	more /mɔ:(r)/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (用于构成部分形容词和副词的比较级) (比……) 更; 更多的; 更大的	p.23
Unit 4		than /ðən/	
take /teɪk/ <i>v.</i> 搭乘 (某种交通工具)	p.19	<i>conj.</i> (用于形容词、副词的比较级之后) 比	p.23
subway /'sʌbweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 地铁; 地下火车	p.19	means /mi:nz/ <i>n.</i> 方法; 手段; 工具	p.23
hey /hei/ <i>interj.</i> (用以引起注意、表示惊异或询问)		car /kɑ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 小汽车	p.23
嘿; 喂	p.19	town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 镇; 城镇	p.24
walk /wɔ:k/ <i>v.</i> 走; 步行; 散步	p.19	ill /ɪl/ <i>adj.</i> 生病的; 不健康的	p.24
train /treɪn/ <i>n.</i> 火车	p.19	worry /'wɜ:ri/, /'wʌri/ <i>v.</i> 担心; 担忧; 焦虑	p.24
forty /'fɔ:(r)ti/ <i>num.</i> 四十	p.20	look at 朝……看	p.24
fifty /'fɪfti/ <i>num.</i> 五十	p.20	so /səʊ/ <i>adv.</i> (表示程度) 这么; 那么	p.24
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seventy /'sevənti/ <i>num.</i> 七十	p.20		
eighty /'eɪti/ <i>num.</i> 八十	p.20	Unit 5	
ninety /'naɪnti/ <i>num.</i> 九十	p.20	lesson /'lesən/ <i>n.</i> 课; 课程	p.25
hundred /'hʌndrɪd/ <i>num.</i> 一百	p.20	another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 又一的; 再一的	p.26
minute /mɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> 分钟	p.20	concert /'kɔ:nsərt/, /'kɒnsət/ <i>n.</i> 音乐会	p.26
take /teɪk/ <i>v.</i> 花费 (时间)	p.20	whom /hu:m/ <i>pron.</i> (who 的宾格) 谁; 什么人	p.27
way /baɪ/ <i>prep.</i> 表示交通、传递等方式	p.20	calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 日历; 日程表	p.27
by bus 乘坐公共汽车	p.20	tomorrow /tə'mɔ:roʊ/, /tə'mɒroʊ/	
far /fɑ:(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 远的; 遥远的	p.21	<i>n. & adv.</i> 明天; 明日	p.28
how far 多远	p.21	the day after tomorrow 后天	p.28
kilometer /kɪ'lɔ:mɪtər/, /'kɪlə'mɪtə/ <i>n.</i> 公里; 千米		weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 非周末休息日; 工作日	p.28
shower /'ʃaʊər/, /'ʃaʊə/ <i>v.</i> 淋浴	p.21	invitation /ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 邀请; 邀请书	p.29
quick /kwɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 快的; 迅速的	p.21	training /'treɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 训练; 锻炼; 培训	p.29
bicycle /'baɪsɪkəl/ <i>n.</i> 自行车; 两轮脚踏车	p.21	chemistry /'kemɪstri/ <i>n.</i> 化学	p.29
		American /ə'merɪkən/ <i>adj.</i> 美国的; 美洲的	p.30

project /prɒ:dʒekt/, /prɒdʒekt/			
n. (学校的) 课题; 作业; 项目			
match /mætʃ/ n. 比赛; 竞赛			
whole /həʊl/ adj. 整个的; 全部的; 完整的			
over /əʊvə(r)/ adv. 从一边至另一边			
come over 顺便来访			
free /fri:/ adj. 空闲的; 有空的			
till /tɪl/ conj. 直到……之时; 在……之前			
Ted /ted/ 特德 (男名)			
Kay /keɪ/ 凯 (女名)			
Lisa /lɪzə/ 利萨 (女名)			
Eliza /ɪˈlɪzə/ 伊莱扎 (女名)			
Vince /vɪns/ 文斯 (男名)			
Unit 6			
outgoing /ˌaʊtˈɡəʊnɪ/ adj. 友好的; 外向的	p.31		
twin /twɪn/ adj. 孪生的; 双胞胎的	p.31		
calm /kɑ:m/ adj. 镇静的; 沉着的	p.31		
wild /waɪld/ adj. 卤莽的; 轻率的	p.31		
serious /ˈsɪəriəs/, /ˈsɪərɪəs/ adj. 严肃的; 庄重的	p.32		
smart /smɑ:(r)t/ adj. 聪明的; 伶俐的; 机敏的	p.32		
athletic /æθˈletɪk/ adj. 擅长运动的; 活跃的;	p.32		
强健的	p.32		
note /nəʊt/ n. 注释; 说明	p.32		
mean /mi:n/ v. 表示……的意思; 作……的解释	p.32		
as /æz/ adv. 以……的方式; 如同……那样	p.33		
way /weɪ/ n. 某个方面	p.33		
both /bəʊθ/ pron. 两个 (都); 两者 (都)	p.33		
hers /hɜ:(r)z/ pron. 她的 (所有物);	p.33		
属于她的 (东西)	p.33		
physics /ˈfɪzɪks/ n. 物理; 物理学	p.33		
however /haʊˈevə(r)/ adv. 然而	p.33		
more than 超出……	p.33		
in common /ˈkɑ:mən/, /ˈkɒmən/ 公有 (的);	p.33		
共有 (的)	p.33		
be good at 擅长; 在……方面做得好	p.33		
schoolwork /ˈsku:lwɜ:(r)k/ n. 学业; 功课	p.34		
make /meɪk/ v. 使; 促使; 迫使	p.34		
laugh /læf/, /lɑ:f/ v. 笑; 感到好笑	p.34		
for /fɔ:(r)/ prep. (表示对象、用途等) 为; 给; 对	p.34		
opposite /ˈɒpəzɪt/, /ˈɒpəzɪt/ adj. 对立的; 相反的	p.35		
view /vju:/ n. 观点; 看法	p.35		
interest /ˈɪntrɪst/ n. 兴趣; 爱好	p.35		
though /ðəʊ/ conj. 虽然; 即使; 纵然	p.35		
necessary /ˈnesɪsəri/, /ˈnesɪsəri/	p.35		
adj. 必要的; 必须的; 必需的	p.35		
beat /bi:t/ v. 打败; 战胜	p.35		
care /ker/, /keə/ v. 对……在意; 对……计较	p.35		
friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ n. 友情; 友谊	p.35		
primary /ˈpraɪməri/, /ˈpraɪməri/	p.35		
adj. 初级的; 小学的	p.35		
primary school 小学	p.35		
information /ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃən/ n. 消息; 信息	p.35		
Tina /tɪnə/ 蒂娜 (女名)	p.31		
Tara /tə:rə/ 泰拉 (女名)	p.31		
Pedro /peɪdrəʊ/, /ˈpedrəʊ/ 彼得 (男名)	p.31		
Isabel /ɪzəbel/ 伊莎贝尔 (女名)	p.33		
Holly /hɒli/, /ˈhɒli/ 霍莉 (女名)	p.34		
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woman /ˈwʊmən/ n. (pl. women /ˈwɪmɪn/) 女人	p.37		
use /ju:z/ v. 用; 使用; 利用	p.37		
cheese /tʃi:z/ n. 干酪; 奶酪	p.37		
sick /sɪk/ adj. 不适的; 患病的	p.37		
before /bɪˈfɔ:(r)/ prep. (指时间) 在……以前;	p.37		
(指位置) 在……前面	p.37		
body /ˈbɒdi/, /ˈbɒdi/ n. 身体; 躯体	p.37		
begin /bɪˈɡɪn/ v. 开始	p.37		
begin with 以……开始	p.37		
between /bɪˈtwɪn/ prep. (时间、空间、顺序等)	p.37		
在……之间; 在……中间	p.37		
swimming pool 游泳池	p.39		
excited /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/ adj. 激动的; 兴奋的	p.39		
Harbin /ˈhɑ:(r)bɪn/ 哈尔滨	p.39		
fast /fæst/, /fɑ:st/ adj. 快的; 迅速的	p.40		
passenger /ˈpæsɪndʒə(r)/ n. 乘客; 旅客	p.40		
safety /ˈseɪfti/ n. 安全; 平安	p.40		
Sandy /ˈsændi/ 桑迪 (女名)	p.38		
Unit 7			
shake /ʃeɪk/ n. (牛奶和冰淇淋摇匀制成的)			
混合饮料	p.41		
milk shake 奶昔 (牛奶与香料或冰淇淋混合搅打			
至起泡的饮料)	p.41		

blender /'blendə(r)/ *n.* 果汁机; 搅拌机

turn on 打开

cut /kʌt/ *v.* 切; 割

up /ʌp/ *adv.* 分开; 成几部分

cut up 切碎

peel /pi:l/ *v.* 剥; 削 (水果等的皮)

pour /pɔ:(r)/ *v.* 倾倒; 灌; 浇

into /'ɪnto/ *prep.* 到……里; 进入到……之内

yogurt /'jəʊgərt/, /'jəʊgət/ *n.* (= yoghurt) 酸奶;
酸乳酪

ingredient /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/

n. (烹调用的) 材料; 原料; 成分

cup /kʌp/ *n.* 小茶杯; 一杯的容量

watermelon /'wɔ:tə(r).melən/ *n.* 西瓜

teaspoon /'ti:spu:n/ *n.* 茶匙

amount /ə'maʊnt/ *n.* 总额; 总数; 数量

instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 命令; 指示;

用法说明

finally /'fainəli/ *adv.* 最后地; 最终

mix /mɪks/ *v.* 混合; 混在一起

mix up 混合在一起

popcorn /'pɒ:kɔ:n/, /'pɒpkɔ:n/ *n.* 爆米花

popper /'pɒ:pər/, /'pɒpə/ *n.* 爆米花机

boil /bɔil/ *v.* 煮沸; 烹煮

salt /sɔ:lt/ *n.* 盐; 食盐

add /æd/ *v.* 加; 增加; 加添

add ... to ... 把……加到……上

sandwich /'sænwtɪʃ/, /'sænwidʒ/ *n.* 三明治

bread /bred/ *n.* 面包

butter /'bʌtə(r)/ *n.* 黄油

relish /'relɪʃ/ *n.* 调味品; 佐料

lettuce /'letəs/ *n.* 莴苣; 生菜

turkey /'tɜ:(r)ki/ *n.* 火鸡

slice /slaɪs/ *n.* 薄片; (切下的) 片

super /'su:pə(r)/ *adj.* 超级的; 极好的

top /tɒp/, /tɒp/ *n.* 顶; 上部

recipe /'resɪpi/ *n.* 烹调法; 食谱

check /tʃek/ *v.* 核对; 检查

green onion (带茎叶的) 嫩洋葱; 葱

duck /dʌk/ *n.* 鸭子

sauce /sɔ:s/ *n.* 调味汁; 酱油

pancake /'pænkeɪk/ *n.* 薄煎饼; 烙饼

roll /rɔul/ *v.* 卷; 裹

p.41 Unit 8

p.41 gift /ɡɪft/ *n.* 礼物; 赠品

p.41 shark /ʃɑ:(r)k/ *n.* 鲨鱼

p.41 aquarium /ə'kwɛrɪəm/, /ə'kwɛəɪəm/ *n.* 水族馆

p.41 seal /si:l/ *n.* 海豹

p.41 hang /hæŋ/ *v.* 逗留; 徘徊

p.41 hang out (俚语) 闲荡; 闲逛

p.41 souvenir /su:və'nɪr/, /su:və'nɪə/ *n.* 纪念物;
纪念品

p.42 win /wɪn/ *v.* 赢; 获胜

autograph /'ɔ:təgræf/, /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f/ *n.* 亲笔签名

p.42 prize /praɪz/ *n.* 奖赏; 奖金; 奖品

p.42 visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ *n.* 访问者; 参观者; 游客

p.42 outdoor /aʊt'dɔ:(r)/ *adj.* 户外的; 在户外的

p.42 octopus /'ɒktəpəs/, /'ɒktəpəs/ *n.* 章鱼

p.42 end /end/ *n.* 结束; 结尾

monitor /'mɒnɪtər/, /'mɒnɪtə/ *n.* 班长

p.42 Chicago /ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ/

p.43 (美国伊利诺斯州东北部港市) 芝加哥

p.43 California /kælɪ'fɔ:(r)njə/ (美国) 加利福尼亚州

p.43 sleep late 睡过头; 起得晚

p.43 drive /draɪv/ *n.* 驾驶; 驱车旅行

p.43 off /ɔ:f/, /ɒf/ *adj.* 休息; 不工作

p.43 day off (因病或节假日) 休息; 不工作; 不上学

p.43 rain /reɪn/ *n.* 雨; 雨水

p.43 DVD *abbr.* (= digital video disk) 数字化视频光盘

p.43 yard /jɑ:(r)d/ *n.* 院子; 庭院

p.44 yard sale (在卖主家当场进行的) 庭院旧货出售

p.44 luckily /'lʌkɪli/ *adv.* 幸运地

p.44 umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ *n.* 雨伞; 伞

p.44 raincoat /reɪnkəʊt/ *n.* 雨衣

p.44 wet /wet/ *adj.* 湿的; 潮湿的

p.44 competition /kə'mpi'tɪʃən/, /kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/
n. 竞争; 比赛; 竞赛

p.45 player /'pleɪə(r)/ *n.* 运动员

p.45 future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来; 未来

p.45 again /ə'gen/ *adv.* 再一次; 又一次

p.46 Laura /'ləʊrə/ 劳拉 (女名)

p.46 Toby /təʊbi/ 托比 (男名)

p.46 Grace /greɪs/ 格蕾丝 (女名)

p.46 Jake /dʒeɪk/ 詹克 (男名)

p.46

Unit 9

born /bɔ:(r)n/ *v.* (bear 的过去分词) 出生; 出世
international /ˌɪntə(r)'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国际的;

世界(性)的

record /rekərd/, /rekɔ:d/

n. 记录; (尤指运动中的) 最高记录

hiccup /'hɪkʌp/ *v. & n.* 打嗝

sneeze /sni:z/ *v. & n.* 打喷嚏

too ... to ... 太……以致不能……

golf /gɔ:lf/, /gɒlf/ *v. & n.* (打) 高尔夫球

Brazilian /brə'zɪliən/ *adj.* 巴西的; 巴西人的

national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国家的; 全国的;

民族的

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成就; 成绩

perform /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)m/ *v.* 演出; 表演

gymnast /dʒɪmnæst/ *n.* 体操运动员

gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金子; 黄金 *adj.* 金的

medal /medl/ *n.* 奖牌; 奖章

championship /tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/

n. 冠军称号; 锦标赛 (常作 -s)

golfer /gɔ:lfə/, /gɒlfə/ *n.* 高尔夫球运动员

become /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* 成为; 变成

call /kɔ:l/ *v.* 把……叫做; 称呼; 为……取名

talented /'tæləntɪd/ *adj.* 有天赋的; 天才的

loving /'lʌvɪŋ/ *adj.* 慈爱的

creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ *adj.* 有创造力的; 创造性的

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 杰出的; 出色的

kind /kaɪnd/

adj. 和蔼的; 仁慈的; 友好的; 亲切的

unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ *adj.* 不寻常的; 罕有的;

独特的

grandson /grænsən/ *n.* 孙子; 外孙

violinist /vɪə'lɪnɪst/ *n.* 小提琴手

skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰; 溜冰

ice skating 滑冰

champion /tʃæmpɪən/ *n.* (尤指体育比赛中) 得第一名

的人(动物、物品等); 冠军

tour /tuə/, /tuə/ *v.* 在……旅行; 观光; 参观

the U.S. (= the United States) 美利坚合众国; 美国

well-known /wel'nəʊn/ *adj.* 有名的; 出名的;

众所周知的

pianist /pi:ənɪst/ *n.* 钢琴手; 钢琴家

could /kʊd/ *modal v.* (can 的过去式)

可以; 能; 可能

hum /hʌm/ *v.* 作嗡嗡声; 哼唱

song /sɔ:ŋ/, /sɒŋ/ *n.* 歌曲

piece /pi:s/ *n.* (艺术品、音乐的) 幅; 篇; 首

accordion /ə'kɔ:(r)dɪən/ *n.* 手风琴

take part (in) 参加……; 参与……

Poland /pəʊlənd/ 波兰

person /pɜ:(r)sən/ *n.* 人; 人物

alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj.* 活着的; 在世的

athlete /æθli:t/ *n.* 运动选手; 运动员

because of 因为; 由于

Asia /eɪʃə/ 亚洲

table tennis 乒乓球运动

university /ju:ni'vɜ:(r)sɪti/ *n.* 大学

major /meɪdʒə(r)/ *v.* 主修; 专研

major in 主修; 专研

management /mænɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 管理; 经营

number /'nʌmbə(r)/ *n.* 号码; 编号 (用于数字前

可略作 No. 或 no.)

single /sɪŋɡəl/ *n.* (网球、乒乓球等的) 单打比赛

ITTF abbr. (= International Table Tennis Federation)

国际乒乓球联合会

Martina /mɑ:(r)'ti:nə/ **Hingis** /hɪŋɡɪs/ 马蒂娜·辛吉斯

(网球运动员)

David Beckham /'bekəm/ 大卫·贝克汉姆

(足球运动员)

Donna /dɔ:nə/, /dɒnə/ 丹娜 (女名)

Charles /tʃɑ:(r)lz/ 查尔斯 (男名或姓)

Tiger /taɪɡə(r)/ **Woods** /wɒdz/ 老虎·伍兹

(高尔夫球运动员)

Shirley /ʃɜ:(r)li/ **Temple** /tempəl/ 秀兰·邓波

(电影演员)

Mozart /məʊtsɑ:(r)t/ 莫扎特 (奥地利作曲家)

Ronaldo /rɒ'nældəʊ/ 罗纳尔多 (足球运动员)

Arthur /ɑ:(r)θə/ 亚瑟 (男名)

Vivian /vɪvɪən/ 维维安 (女名)

Midori /mɪ'dɔ:ri/ 梅多利 (女名或姓)

Chopin /tʃəʊpən/ 肖邦 (波兰作曲家、钢琴家)

Unit 10

grow /grəʊ/ *v.* 生长; 成长

grow up 成长; 长大

programmer /prəʊgræmə(r)/ *n.* 电脑程序设计者;

程序师

computer science 计算机科学	p.59	trash /træʃ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废物	p.65
engineer /ˈendʒɪˈnɪr/, /ˈendʒɪˈniə/ <i>n.</i> 工程师	p.59	take out 取出	p.65
pilot /ˈpaɪlət/ <i>n.</i> 飞行员; 飞机驾驶员	p.59	make one's bed (或 make the bed)	
professional /prəˈfeʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 专业的; 职业的	p.59	(指睡前或起身后) 整理床铺	p.65
act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 表演; 演戏	p.59	fold /fəʊld/ <i>v.</i> 折叠; 折起来	p.65
move /mu:v/ <i>v.</i> 移动; 搬动	p.60	living room 起居室; 客厅	p.65
dream /dri:m/ <i>n.</i> 梦; 梦想; 幻想	p.61	meeting /ˈmi:tɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 会议; 集会	p.66
somewhere /ˈsʌmweər/, /ˈsʌmweə/		work on 从事; 忙于	p.66
<i>adv.</i> 在某处; 到某处	p.61	hate /heɪt/ <i>v.</i> 憎恨; 憎恶	p.67
exhibition /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 展览; 展览会	p.61	do chores 处理琐事; 干家务	p.67
artist /ˈɑ:(r)tɪst/ <i>n.</i> 艺术家; 画家	p.61	laundry /ˈləʊndri/ <i>n.</i> 洗衣店;	
part-time /ˈpɑ:(r)tʰaɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 兼职的	p.61	待洗或已洗好的衣物	p.67
save /seɪv/ <i>v.</i> 储存; 储蓄	p.61	do the laundry 洗衣服	p.67
at the same time 同时	p.61	snack /snaek/ <i>n.</i> 小吃; 快餐	p.68
hold /həʊld/ <i>v.</i> 举行; 主持	p.61	teenager /ˈti:neɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> (13—19岁的) 青少年	p.68
rich /rɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 富有的; 富裕的; 富饶的	p.61	borrow /ˈbɔ:rəʊ/, /ˈbɒrəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 借; 借入; 借用	p.68
travel /ˈtrævəl/ <i>v.</i> 旅行; 长途旅行	p.61	invite /ɪnˈvaɪt/ <i>v.</i> 邀请; 恳请	p.68
all over 到处; 遍及各处	p.61	player /ˈpleɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 唱机	p.68
retire /rɪˈtaɪr/, /rɪˈtaɪə/ <i>v.</i> 退休; 退役	p.61	care /ker/, /keə/ <i>n.</i> 照顾; 照管; 关心	p.69
yet /jet/ <i>adv.</i> 到此时; 至今	p.61	take care of 照看; 照顾	p.69
resolution /ˌrezəˈlu:ʃən/ <i>n.</i> 决心; 决心要做的事	p.62	feed /fi:d/ <i>v.</i> 喂养; 饲养	p.69
instrument /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ <i>n.</i> 器具; 工具; 乐器	p.62	mine /maɪn/ <i>pron.</i> 我的 (所有物)	p.70
over /əʊvə(r)/ <i>prep.</i> (在数目、数值、程度等方面)			
超过; 在……以上	p.63	Rosa /ˈrəʊzə/ 罗莎 (女名)	p.69
fax /fæks/ <i>n.</i> 传真	p.63		
reader /ˈri:də(r)/ <i>n.</i> 读者	p.63	Unit 12	
fit /fɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 强健的; 健康的	p.63	radio /ˈreɪdɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 无线电; 无线电广播	p.71
communicate /kəˈmju:nikeɪt/ <i>v.</i> 交流; 沟通	p.63	radio station 无线电台	p.71
lady /ˈleɪdi/ <i>n.</i> 女士; 贵妇人; 淑女	p.63	comfortable /ˈkʌmfə(r)əbəl/ <i>adj.</i> 舒适的;	
foreign /ˈfɔ:rn/, /ˈfɒrn/		安逸的	p.71
<i>adj.</i> 外国的; 在外国的; 对外的	p.63	seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位	p.71
teach /ti:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 教; 讲授	p.63	screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 屏; 幕; 荧光屏	p.71
build /bɪld/ <i>v.</i> 建造; 建筑	p.63	close /kləʊs/ <i>adj.</i> 近的; 接近的	p.71
exchange /ˈɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 交换; 互换; 交流	p.64	service /ˈsɜ:(r)vis/ <i>n.</i> 服务; 招待	p.71
exchange student 交换生	p.64	quality /ˈkwɒləti/, /ˈkwɒlɪti/ <i>n.</i> 品质; 质量	p.71
		theater /ˈθi:ətə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 剧院; 戏院	p.71
Manuel /ˈmænjuəl/ 曼纽尔 (男名)	p.62	cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/ <i>n.</i> 电影院	p.71
		clothing /ˈkləʊðɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> (总称) 衣服	p.72
Unit 11		jeans /dʒi:nz/ <i>n.</i> (pl.) 牛仔裤	p.72
chore /tʃɔ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 杂务; 杂事;		trendy /ˈtrendi/ <i>adj.</i> 时髦的; 赶时髦的; 流行的	p.72
(尤指) 日常的普通工作	p.65	teen /ti:n/ <i>n.</i> (= teenager) (13—19岁的) 青少年	p.72
dish /dɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 盘; 碟	p.65	funky /ˈfʌŋki/ <i>adj.</i> (俚语) 时髦的; 极好的	p.72
do the dishes 洗餐具	p.65	easy /ˈi:zi/ <i>adj.</i> 安逸的; 自在的	p.72
sweep /swi:p/ <i>v.</i> 扫除; 清扫; 清除	p.65	FM <i>abbr.</i> (= Frequency Modulation) (广播) 调频	p.72

AM <i>abbr.</i> (= Amplitude Modulation) (广播) 调幅	p.72
jazz /dʒæz/ <i>n.</i> 爵士乐	p.72
worse /wɜ:(r)s/ <i>adj.</i> (bad 和 badly 的比较级) 更坏的; 更差的	p.72
worst /wɜ:(r)st/ <i>adj.</i> (bad 和 badly 的最高级) 最坏的; 最差的	p.72
bargain /'bɑ:(r)ɡɪn/ <i>n.</i> 特价商品; 便宜货	p.73
meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 餐; 饭; 一餐	p.73
positive /'pɒzɪtɪv/, /'pɒzɪtɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 积极的; 肯定的	p.74
negative /'negətɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 消极的; 否定的	p.74
dull /dʌl/ <i>adj.</i> 乏味的; 无聊的; 单调的	p.74
loud /laʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 响亮的; 喧闹的	p.74
talent /'tælənt/ <i>n.</i> 天才; 天资; 才干	p.74
talent show 才艺表演	p.74
performer /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 演员; 演出者; 演奏者	p.74
success /sək'ses/ <i>n.</i> 成功	p.75
act /ækt/ <i>n.</i> 一段表演; 短节目; 表演者	p.75
without /wɪð'aʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 无; 没有	p.75
together /tə'geðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 一起; 共同	p.75
musical /'mjuzɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i> 音乐的	p.75
distance /'dɪstəns/ <i>n.</i> 距离; 路程	p.76
near /nɪr/, /nɪə/ <i>adj.</i> 近的; 靠近的; 接近的	p.76
farthest /'fɑ:(r)ðɪst/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (far 的最高级) 最远的	p.76
province /'prɒvɪns/, /'prɒvɪns/ <i>n.</i> 省份	p.76
southern /'saʊðə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 南方的; 在南方的	p.76
still /stɪl/ <i>adv.</i> 还; 仍然	p.76
15°C (= fifteen degrees /dɪ'ɡri:z/ Celsius /'selsɪəs/) 15 摄氏度	p.76
lovely /'lʌvli/ <i>adj.</i> 美丽的; 可爱的; 令人愉快的	p.76
northern /'nɔ:(r)ðə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 北方的; 在北方的	p.76
-10°C (= minus /maɪnəs/ ten degrees Celsius) 零下 10 摄氏度	p.76
snow /snəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 雪; 下雪天气	p.76
enough /ɪ'naʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 充足的; 充分的	p.76

Jason /dʒeɪsn/ 詹森 (男名)	p.72
Danny /'dæni/ 丹尼 (男名)	p.73
Dennis /'denɪs/ 丹尼斯 (男名)	p.74
Fido /'faɪdəʊ/ 费多 (文中指动物)	p.75
Jim Carrey /'kæri/ 金·凯瑞 (好莱坞演员)	p.75

Review of units 7-12

sea /si:/ <i>n.</i> 海; 海洋	p.77
DJ <i>n.</i> (= disc jockey) 音乐节目主持人	p.77
Los Angeles /ləs'ændʒələs/ (美国加利福尼亚州西南部港市) 洛杉矶	p.78
central /'sentrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 中心的	p.78
diner /'daɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 路边小餐馆; (餐车式) 小饭店	p.78
curry /'kʌrɪ/, /'kærɪ/ <i>n.</i> 咖喱; 咖喱菜肴	p.78
deli /'delɪ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> delis) 熟食店	p.78
leader /'li:də(r)/ <i>n.</i> 领导者; 指挥者	p.78
band /bænd/ <i>n.</i> 管乐队; 伴舞乐队	p.78
easy /'i:zi/ <i>adj.</i> 容易的; 不费力的	p.78
piece /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 片; 块; 段	p.79
brown bread 黑面包	p.79
forbid /fə(r)'bɪd/ <i>v.</i> 禁止; 不许	p.80
Forbidden City 故宫	p.80
camel /'kæmə/ <i>n.</i> 骆驼	p.80
rat /ræt/ <i>n.</i> 老鼠	p.80
(not) at all (用于否定句) 丝毫 (也不); 一点 (也不); 根本 (不)	p.80
cow /kau/ <i>n.</i> 母牛; 奶牛	p.80
ha /hɑ:/ <i>interj.</i> (表示惊讶、欢乐、胜利、愠怒等) 哈	p.80
seriously /'sɪəriəslɪ/, /'sɪəriəslɪ/ <i>adv.</i> (用于表示要说的话 并非开玩笑) 说正经的; 严肃地	p.80
hen /hen/ <i>n.</i> 母鸡	p.80
lay /lei/ <i>v.</i> 产 (卵); 下 (蛋)	p.80
Cruise /kru:z/ 克鲁斯 (姓)	p.78

Vocabulary Index

(注: 本词表中, 重点词汇用黑体标出。)

A

- a few 有些; 几个; 少数
a lot 很; 非常; 常常
a lot of 大量; 许多
about /ə'baʊt/ *adv.* 约摸; 几乎; 大约
accordion /ə'kɔ:(r)dʒən/ *n.* 手风琴
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成就; 成绩
act /ækt/ *v.* 表演; 演戏
n. 一段表演; 短节目; 表演者
active /æktɪv/ *adj.* 活跃的; 积极的
add /æd/ *v.* 加; 增加; 加添
add ... to ... 把……加到……上
advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 劝告; 忠告; 建议
again /ə'geɪn/ *adv.* 再一次; 又一次
ago /ə'ɡəʊ/ *adv.* 以前
alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj.* 活着的; 在世的
all over 到处; 遍及各处
although /ɔ:l'dəʊ/
conj. (= though) 虽然; 即使; 纵然
AM *abbr.* (= Amplitude Modulation) (广播) 调幅
American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的; 美洲的
amount /ə'maʊnt/ *n.* 总额; 总数; 数量
angry /æŋɡri/ *adj.* 愤怒的; 生气的
another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ *adj.* 又一的; 再一的
aquarium /ə'kwɛrɪəm/, /ə'kwɛəɪnəm/ *n.* 水族馆
arm /ɑ:(r)m/ *n.* 臂; 胳膊
artist /ɑ:(r)tɪst/ *n.* 艺术家; 画家
as /æz/ *prep.* 像…… (一样)
adv. 以……的方式; 如同……那样
as for 至于; 关于
Asia /eɪʃə/ 亚洲
at the moment 此时; 现在
at the same time 同时
athlete /æθli:t/ *n.* 运动选手; 运动员
athletic /æθ'letɪk/ *adj.* 擅长运动的; 活跃的;
强健的
autograph /'ɔ:təgræf/, /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f/ *n.* 亲笔签名
away /ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 向远处; 离开; 向另一方向

B

- babysit /beɪbɪsɪt/ *v.* 临时照顾 (小孩)

- back** /bæk/ *n.* 背; 背部 p.7
p.11 **balance** /bæləns/ *n.* 平衡; 平衡状态; 协调 p.11
p.17 **balanced** /bælənst/ *adj.* 平衡的; 均衡的 p.11
p.6 **band** /bænd/ *n.* 管乐队; 伴舞乐队 p.78
p.3 **bargain** /bɑ:(r)ɡɪn/ *n.* 特价商品; 便宜货 p.73
p.57 **be good at** 擅长; 在……方面做得好 p.33
p.55 **beat** /bi:t/ *v.* 打败; 战胜 p.35
p.59 **because of** 因为; 由于 p.58
p.75 **become** /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* 成为; 变成 p.55
p.3 **before** /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/ *prep.* (指时间) 在……以前;
p.43 (指位置) 在……前面 p.37
p.43 **begin** /bɪ'ɡɪn/ *v.* 开始 p.37
p.9 **begin with** 以……开始 p.37
p.52 **believe** /bɪ'li:v/ *v.* 相信; 认为 p.11
p.9 **better** /'betə(r)/ *adj.* (good 和 well 的比较级)
p.57 更好的; 更使人满意的; 健康状况有所好转的 p.5
p.61 **between** /brɪ'twi:n/ *prep.* (时间、空间、顺序等)
在……之间; 在……中间 p.37
p.5 **bicycle** /baɪsɪkəl/ *n.* 自行车; 两轮脚踏车 p.21
p.72 **bike** /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车; 脚踏车 p.16
p.30 **blender** /'blendə(r)/ *n.* 果汁机; 搅拌机 p.41
p.42 **boat** /bəʊt/ *n.* 船 p.23
p.11 **body** /'bɔ:di/, /'bɒdi/ *n.* 身体; 躯体 p.37
p.26 **boil** /bɔɪl/ *v.* 煮沸; 烹煮 p.43
p.47 **born** /bɔ:(r)n/ *v.* (bear 的过去分词) 出生; 出世 p.53
p.7 **borrow** /'bɔ:rəʊ/, /'bɒrəʊ/ *v.* 借; 借入; 借用 p.68
p.61 **both** /bəʊθ/ *pron.* 两个 (都); 两者 (都) p.33
p.5 **Brazilian** /brə'zɪliən/ *adj.* 巴西的; 巴西人的 p.55
p.33 **bread** /bred/ *n.* 面包 p.44
p.3 **brown bread** 黑面包 p.79
p.58 **build** /bɪld/ *v.* 建造; 建筑 p.63
p.12 **butter** /'bʌtə(r)/ *n.* 黄油 p.44
p.61 **by** /baɪ/ *prep.* 表示交通、传递等方式 p.20
p.57 **by boat** 乘船 p.23
by bus 乘坐公共汽车 p.20
p.32
p.48 **C**
p.15 **calendar** /'kælɪndə(r)/ *n.* 日历; 日程表 p.27
California /kælɪ'fɔ:(r)njə/ (美国) 加利福尼亚州 p.49
call /kɔ:l/ *v.* 把……叫做; 称呼; 为……取名 p.55
p.13 **calm** /kɑ:m/ *adj.* 镇静的; 沉着的 p.31

camel /kæməʃ/ <i>n.</i> 骆驼	p.80	deli /deli/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> delis) 熟食店	p.78
camp /kæmp/ <i>v.</i> 宿营; 露宿	p.13	dentist /dentist/ <i>n.</i> 牙医	p.8
car /kɑ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 小汽车	p.23	depend /di'pend/ <i>v.</i> 依赖; 依靠	p.23
care /ker/, /keə/ <i>v.</i> 对……在意; 对……计较	p.35	depend on 视……而定; 决定于	p.23
<i>n.</i> 照顾; 照管; 关心	p.69	diet /daɪət/ <i>n.</i> 饮食; 节食	p.11
central /sentrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 中心的	p.78	difference /dɪfərəns/ <i>n.</i> 不同; 差异; 区别	p.5
champion /tʃæmpiən/ <i>n.</i> (在比赛中) 得第一名的人 (动物、物品等); 冠军	p.56	different /dɪfərənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的; 有区别的	p.5
championship /tʃæmpiənʃɪp/		diner /daɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 路边小餐馆; (餐车式) 小饭店	p.78
<i>n.</i> 冠军称号; 锦标赛 (常作 ~s)	p.84	dish /dɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 盘; 碟	p.65
check /tʃek/ <i>v.</i> 核对; 检查	p.46	distance /dɪstəns/ <i>n.</i> 距离; 路程	p.76
cheese /tʃi:z/ <i>n.</i> 干酪; 奶酪	p.37	DJ <i>n.</i> (= disc jockey) 音乐节目主持人	p.77
chemistry /kemɪstri/ <i>n.</i> 化学	p.29	do chores 处理琐事; 干家务	p.67
Chicago /tʃɪkəɡəʊ/		do the dishes 洗餐具	p.65
(美国伊利诺斯州东北部港市) 芝加哥	p.49	do the laundry 洗衣服	p.67
chip /tʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> (食物等的) 薄片	p.4	dream /dri:m/ <i>n.</i> 梦; 梦想; 幻想	p.61
chocolate /tʃɒkəlɪt/, /tʃɒklɪt/ <i>n.</i> 巧克力	p.4	drink /drɪŋk/ <i>v.</i> 喝; 饮	p.4
chore /tʃɔ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 杂务; 杂事;		drive /draɪv/ <i>n.</i> 驾驶; 驱车旅行	p.50
(尤指) 日常的普通工作	p.65	duck /dʌk/ <i>n.</i> 鸭子	p.46
cinema /sɪnɪmə/ <i>n.</i> 电影院	p.71	dull /dʌl/ <i>adj.</i> 乏味的; 无聊的; 单调的	p.74
close /kləʊs/ <i>adj.</i> 近的; 接近的	p.71	DVD abbr. (= digital video disk)	
clothing /ˈkləʊðɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> (总称) 衣服	p.72	数字化视频光盘	p.51
coffee /ˈkɒfi/, /ˈkɒfi/ <i>n.</i> 咖啡	p.4	E	
cola /ˈkəʊlə/ <i>n.</i> 可乐	p.4	ear /ɪr/, /ɪə/ <i>n.</i> 耳朵	p.7
cold /kəʊld/ <i>n.</i> 受凉; 感冒	p.7	early /ˈɜ:(r)li/ <i>adv.</i> 提早 (地); 提前 (地)	p.10
come over to 顺便来访	p.30	<i>adj.</i> 早的; 提早的	p.21
comfortable /ˈkʌmfə(r)təbəl/ <i>adj.</i> 舒适的; 安逸的	p.71	easy /i:zi/ <i>adj.</i> 安逸的; 自在的	p.72
communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ <i>v.</i> 交流; 沟通	p.63	<i>adj.</i> 容易的; 不费力的	p.78
competition /ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/, /ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/		eighty /eɪti/ <i>num.</i> 八十	p.20
<i>n.</i> 竞争; 比赛; 竞赛	p.52	end /end/ <i>n.</i> 结束; 结尾	p.49
computer science 计算机科学	p.59	engineer /ˌendʒɪ'nɪr/, /ˌendʒɪ'nɪə/ <i>n.</i> 工程师	p.59
concert /ˈkɒnsərt/, /ˈkɒnsət/ <i>n.</i> 音乐会	p.26	enough /ɪ'naʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 充足的; 充分的	p.76
could /kʊd/ <i>modal v.</i>		Europe /ˈjʊərəp/, /ˈjuərəp/ <i>n.</i> 欧洲	p.17
(can 的过去式) 可以; 能; 可能	p.57	ever /evə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 曾; 曾经	p.1
countryside /ˈkʌntrɪsaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 农村; 乡村	p.17	everybody /ˌevrɪbɒdi/, /ˌevrɪbɒdi/	
cow /kaʊ/ <i>n.</i> 母牛; 奶牛	p.80	<i>pron.</i> 每人; 人人; 各人	p.11
creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 有创造力的; 创造性的	p.56	exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 交换; 互换;	
cup /kʌp/ <i>n.</i> 小茶杯; 一杯的容量	p.42	交流	p.64
curry /ˈkʌri/, /ˈkʌri/ <i>n.</i> 咖喱; 咖喱菜肴	p.78	exchange student 交换生	p.64
cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 切; 割	p.41	excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 激动的; 兴奋的	p.39
cut up 切碎	p.41	exercise /ˌeksə(r)saɪz/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 锻炼; 运动	p.1
		exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 展览; 展览会	p.61
		eye /aɪ/ <i>n.</i> 眼睛	p.7
D		F	
Dangshen (中草药) 党参	p.11	famous /ˈfeɪməs/ <i>adj.</i> 著名的; 出名的	p.17
day off (因病或节假日) 休息; 不工作; 不上学	p.11	far /fɑ:(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 远的; 遥远的	p.21
dear /dɪr/, /dɪə/			
<i>interj.</i> (表示惊奇、苦恼、懊悔等) 呵; 哎呀	p.12		

farthest /fɑ:(r)ðɪst/ *adj. & adv.* (far 的最高级)

最远的

fast /fæst/, /fɑ:st/ *adj.* 快的; 迅速的

fax /fæks/ *n.* 传真

feed /fi:d/ *v.* 喂养; 饲养

fever /fi:və(r)/ *n.* 发烧; 发热

few /fju:/ *adj.* 很少的; 几乎没有的

fifty /fifti/ *num.* 五十

finally /fainəli/ *adv.* 最后地; 最终

finish /fɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 结束; 完成

fishing /fɪʃɪŋ/ *n.* 捕鱼; 钓鱼

fit /fɪt/ *adj.* 强健的; 健康的

FM abbr. (= Frequency Modulation)

(广播)调频

fold /fəʊld/ *v.* 折叠; 折起来

foot /fʊt/ *n.* (pl. feet) 脚; 足

for /fɔ:(r)/ *prep.* 对于; 关于; 在……方面
prep. (表示时间、距离、数量) 达; 计

prep. (表示对象、用途等) 为; 给; 对

forbid /fə(r)'bɪd/ *v.* 禁止; 不许

Forbidden City 故宫

foreign /'fɔ:rn/, /'fɔ:rn/

adj. 外国的; 在外国的; 对外的

forget /fə(r)'get/ *v.* 忘记

forty /fɔ:(r)ti/ *num.* 四十

free /fri:/ *adj.* 空闲的; 有空的

friendship /'frendʃɪp/ *n.* 友情; 友谊

funky /'fʌŋki/ *adj.* (俚语) 时髦的; 极好的

future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来; 未来

G

get /get/ *v.* 变得

get back 回来

gift /gift/ *n.* 礼物; 赠品

gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金子; 黄金 *adj.* 金的

golf /gɔ:lf/, /gɒlf/ *v. & n.* (打) 高尔夫球

golfer /gɔ:lfə(r)/, /gɒlfə/ *n.* 高尔夫球运动员

grade /greɪd/ *n.* 分数; 成绩

grandpa /grænpo:/ *n.* 爷爷; 外公

grandson /grænsən/ *n.* 孙子; 外孙

Greece /gri:s/ 希腊

green onion (带茎叶的) 嫩洋葱; 葱

grow /grəʊ/ *v.* 生长; 成长

grow up 成长; 长大

gymnast /dʒɪmnæst/ *n.* 体操运动员

H

p.76 **ha** /hɑ:/ *interj.* (表示惊讶、欢乐、胜利、
p.40 愠怒等) 哈

p.63 **habit** /'hæbɪt/ *n.* 习惯

p.69 **hand** /hænd/ *n.* 手

p.8 **hang** /hæŋ/ *v.* 逗留; 徘徊

p.11 **hang out** (俚语) 闲荡; 闲逛

p.20 **Harbin** /'hɑ:(r)bɪn/ 哈尔滨

p.43 **hardly** /'hɑ:(r)dli/ *adv.* 几乎不; 几乎没有

p.17 **hate** /heit/ *v.* 憎恨; 憎恶

p.16 **have** /hæv/ *v.* 得(病); 患(病)

p.63 **have a cold** 感冒; 受凉

Hawaii /hə'waɪi/ (美国州名) 夏威夷

p.72 **head** /hed/ *n.* 头; 头部

p.65 **headache** /'hedɪk/ *n.* 头痛

p.7 **health** /helθ/ *n.* 健康; 健康状况

p.3 **hear** /hɪr/, /hiə/ *v.* 听见; 听说

p.5 **hen** /hen/ *n.* 母鸡

p.34 **herb** /ɜ:rb, hɜ:rb/, /hɜ:b/ *n.* 草本植物; 药草;
p.80 香草

p.80 **hers** /hɜ:(r)z/ *pron.* 她的(所有物);
属于她的(东西)

p.63 **hey** /hei/ *interj.* (用以引起注意、表示惊异或询问)

p.17 **嘿; 喂**

p.20 **hiccup** /'hɪkʌp/ *v. & n.* 打嗝

p.30 **high school** (美) 中学; (英) 公立中等学校

p.35 **hike** /haɪk/ *v.* 徒步旅行; 远足

p.72 **hold** /həʊld/ *v.* 举行; 主持

p.52 **honey** /'hʌni/ *n.* 蜂蜜

Hong Kong /hɒŋ 'kɒŋ/ 香港

host family 寄宿家庭

p.11 **how far** 多远

p.15 **how long** 多久

p.47 **how many** 多少

p.84 **how often** 多久一次

p.55 **however** /haʊ'evə(r)/ *adv.* 然而

p.84 **Huangqi** (中草药) 黄芪

p.5 **hum** /hʌm/ *v.* 作嗡嗡声; 哼唱

p.6 **hundred** /'hʌndrɪd/ *num.* 一百

I

p.46 **ice skating** 滑冰

p.59 **ill** /ɪl/ *adj.* 生病的; 不健康的

p.59 **illness** /'ɪlnɪs/ *n.* 疾病; 身体不适

p.84 **important** /ɪm'pɔ:(r)tənt/ *adj.* 重要的; 重大的
in common /'kɔ:mən/, /'kɒmən/ 公有(的);
共有(的)

information /ˌnfə(r)'meɪʃən/ *n.* 消息; 信息
ingredient /ɪn'grɪdɪənt/ *n.* (烹调用) 材料; 原料; 成分
instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 命令; 指示; 用法说明
instrument /ɪnstrə'ment/ *n.* 器具; 工具; 乐器
interest /ɪntrɪst/ *n.* 兴趣; 爱好
international /ˌɪntə(r)'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国际的; 世界(性)的
Internet /ɪntə(r)'net/ *n.* 网络; 互联网
interviewer /ɪntə(r)'vjʊə(r)/ *n.* 采访者
into /ɪntu/ *prep.* 到……里; 进入到……之内
invitation /ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 邀请; 邀请书
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v.* 邀请; 恳请
Italy /ɪ'tælɪ/ 意大利
ITTF *abbr.* (= International Table Tennis Federation) 国际乒乓球联合会

J

jazz /dʒæz/ *n.* 爵士乐
jeans /dʒiːnz/ *n.* (pl.) 牛仔裤
junk /dʒʌŋk/ *n.* 废弃的旧物; 破烂物
junk food 垃圾食品

K

keep /ki:p/ *v.* 保持; 使保持某种状态
kilometer /kɪ'lɑːmɪtər/, /kɪlə'mɪtə/ *n.* 公里; 千米
kind /kamd/ *adj.* 和蔼的; 仁慈的; 友好的

L

lady /leɪdi/ *n.* 女士; 贵妇人; 淑女
lake /leɪk/ *n.* 湖; 湖泊
late /leɪt/ *adv.* 晚; 迟; 迟于通常时间
laugh /læf/, /lɑːf/ *v.* 笑; 感到好笑
laundry /'ləʊndri/ *n.* 洗衣店; 待洗或已洗好的衣物
lay /leɪ/ *v.* 产(卵); 下(蛋)
leader /'liːdə(r)/ *n.* 领导者; 指挥者
leave /li:v/ *v.* 离开; 出发
leg /leg/ *n.* 腿; 腿部
less /les/ *adj.* (little 的比较级) 较小的; 更小的; 较少的; 更少的
lesson /'lesən/ *n.* 课; 课程
lettuce /'letəs/ *n.* 莴苣; 生菜
lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ *n.* 生活方式
living room 起居室; 客厅
look after 照顾; 照看

p.35 **look at** 朝……看 p.24
Los Angeles /ləs'ændʒələs/ (美国加利福尼亚州西南部港市) 洛杉矶 p.78
loud /laʊd/ *adj.* 响亮的; 喧闹的 p.74
lovely /'lʌvli/ *adj.* 美丽的; 可爱的; 令人愉快的 p.76
loving /'lʌvɪŋ/ *adj.* 慈爱的 p.56
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M

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N

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nature /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 大自然; 自然界	p.17
near /nɪr/, /nɪə/ <i>adj.</i> 近的; 靠近的; 接近的	p.76
necessary /ˈnesɪsəri/, /ˈnesɪsəri/ <i>adj.</i> 必要的; 必须的; 必需的	p.35
neck /nek/ <i>n.</i> 脖子; 颈部	p.7
negative /ˈnegətɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 消极的; 否定的	p.74
ninety /ˈnaɪntɪ/ <i>num.</i> 九十	p.20
no /nəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 没有的; 全无的	p.3
north /nɔː(r)θ/ <i>adj.</i> 北部的; 北方的	p.23
North America 北美洲	p.23
northern /ˈnɔː(r)ðə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 北方的; 在北方的	p.76
nose /nəʊz/ <i>n.</i> 鼻子	p.7
(not) at all (用于否定句) 丝毫(也不); 一点(也不); 根本(不)	p.80
note /nəʊt/ <i>n.</i> 注释; 说明	p.32
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O

octopus /ˈɒktəpəs/, /ˈɒktəpəs/ <i>n.</i> 章鱼	p.49
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once /wʌns/ <i>adv.</i> 一次	p.2
opposite /ˈɒpəzɪt/, /ˈɒpəzɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 对立的; 相反的	p.35
other /ˈʌðə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 另外的; 其他的	p.23
outdoor /aʊtˈdɔː(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 户外的; 在户外的	p.49
outgoing /aʊtˈɡəʊɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 友好的; 外向的	p.31
outstanding /aʊtˈstændɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 杰出的; 出色的	p.56
over /əʊvə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 从一边至另一边	p.30
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P

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part /pɑː(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 地区; 区域	p.23
part-time /pɑː(r)tˈtaɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 兼职的	p.61
passenger /ˈpæsɪndʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 乘客; 旅客	p.40
peel /piːl/ <i>v.</i> 剥; 削(水果等的皮)	p.41
perform /pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)m/ <i>v.</i> 演出; 表演	p.84
performer /pə(r)ˈfɔː(r)mə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 演员; 演出者; 演奏者	p.74
person /pɜː(r)sən/ <i>n.</i> 人; 人物	p.57
physics /ˈfɪzɪks/ <i>n.</i> 物理; 物理学	p.33
pianist /ˈpiːənɪst/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴手; 钢琴家	p.57

piece /piːs/ <i>n.</i> (艺术品、音乐的) 幅; 篇	p.57
<i>n.</i> 片; 块; 段	p.79
pilot /ˈpaɪlət/ <i>n.</i> 飞行员; 飞机驾驶员	p.59
plan /plæn/ <i>n.& v.</i> 计划; 规划; 方案	p.14
player /ˈpleɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 运动员	p.52
<i>n.</i> 唱机	p.68
Poland /ˈpəʊlənd/ 波兰	p.57
popcorn /ˈpɒpkɔːrn/, /ˈpɒpkɔːn/ <i>n.</i> 爆米花	p.43
popper /ˈpɒpər/, /ˈpɒpə/ <i>n.</i> 爆米花机	p.43
positive /ˈpɒzɪtɪv/, /ˈpɒzɪtɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 积极的; 肯定的	p.74
postcard /ˈpəʊstkɑː(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 明信片	p.15
pour /pɔː(r)/ <i>v.</i> 倾倒; 灌; 浇	p.41
primary /ˈpraɪməri/, /ˈpraɪməri/ <i>adj.</i> 初级的; 小学的	p.35
primary school 小学	p.35
prize /praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 奖赏; 奖金; 奖品	p.48
problem /ˈprɒbləm/, /ˈprɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 问题; 令人困惑的事物; 难以处理的事情	p.10
professional /prəˈfeʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 专业的; 职业的	p.59
program /ˈprəʊgræm/ <i>n.</i> (戏剧、广播、电视等的) 节目; 表演	p.2
programmer /ˈprəʊgræmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 电脑程序设计者; 程序师	p.59
project /prɒˈdʒekt/, /ˈprɒdʒekt/ <i>n.</i> (学校的) 课题; 作业; 项目	p.30
province /ˈprɒvɪns/, /ˈprɒvɪns/ <i>n.</i> 省份	p.76

Q

quality /ˈkwɒləti/, /ˈkwɒləti/ <i>n.</i> 品质; 质量	p.71
quick /kwɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 快的; 迅速的	p.21

R

radio /ˈreɪdiəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 无线电; 无线电广播	p.71
radio station 无线电台	p.71
rain /reɪn/ <i>n.</i> 雨; 雨水	p.50
raincoat /ˈreɪnkəʊt/ <i>n.</i> 雨衣	p.51
rat /ræt/ <i>n.</i> 老鼠	p.80
reader /ˈriːdə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 读者	p.63
recipe /ˈresɪpi/ <i>n.</i> 烹调法; 食谱	p.45
record /ˈrekərd/, /ˈrekɔːd/ <i>n.</i> 记录; (尤指运动中的) 最高记录	p.54
relish /ˈrelɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 调味品; 佐料	p.44
rent /rent/ <i>v.</i> 租用; 出租	p.16
resolution /ˌrezəˈluːʃən/ <i>n.</i> 决心; 决心要做的事	p.62
rest /rest/ <i>v.</i> 休息	p.8
result /rɪˈzʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 结果; 成果	p.3
retire /rɪˈtaɪr/, /rɪˈtaɪə/ <i>v.</i> 退休; 退役	p.61

rich /rɪtʃ/ *adj.* 富有的; 富裕的; 富饶的
ride /raɪd/ *v.* 乘骑; 搭乘
n. 乘骑 (搭乘) 旅行 (的路程)
river /rɪvə(r)/ *n.* 河; 江
roll /rəʊl/ *v.* 卷; 裹

S

safety /seɪfti/ *n.* 安全; 平安
salt /sɔːlt/ *n.* 盐; 食盐
same /seɪm/ *adj.* 同样的; 相同的
San Francisco /sænfrænsɪsko/ (美国加利福尼亚州西部港市) 旧金山
sandwich /sænwtʃ/, /sænwidʒ/ *n.* 三明治
sauce /sɔːs/ *n.* 调味汁; 酱油
save /seɪv/ *v.* 储存; 储蓄
schoolwork /sku:lwɜː(r)k/ *n.* 学业; 功课
screen /skriːn/ *n.* 屏; 幕; 荧光屏
sea /siː/ *n.* 海; 海洋
seal /siːl/ *n.* 海豹
seat /siːt/ *n.* 座位
send /send/ *v.* 送; 寄; 派遣
serious /sɪrɪəs/, /sɪərɪəs/ *adj.* 严肃的; 庄重的
seriously /sɪrɪəsli/, /sɪərɪəsli/ *adv.* (用于表示要说的话并非开玩笑) 说正经的; 严肃地
service /sɜː(r)vis/ *n.* 服务; 招待
seventy /sevənti/ *num.* 七十
shake /ʃeɪk/ *n.* (牛奶和冰淇淋摇匀制成的) 混合饮料
shark /ʃɑː(r)k/ *n.* 鲨鱼
shop /ʃɔːp/, /ʃɒp/ *v.* 购物
should /ʃʊd/ *modal verb.* 应该
shouldn't = should not
shower /ʃaʊə/, /ʃaʊə/ *v.* 淋浴
sick /sɪk/ *adj.* 不适的; 患病的
sightseeing /saɪt,siːɪŋ/ *n.* 观光; 游览
single /sɪŋɡəl/ *n.* (网球、乒乓球等的) 单打比赛
sixty /sɪksti/ *num.* 六十
skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰; 溜冰
skateboard /skeɪtbɔː(r)d/ *v.* 踩滑板; 参加滑板运动
sleep late 睡过头; 起得晚
slice /slaɪs/ *n.* 薄片; (切下的) 片
smart /smɑː(r)t/ *adj.* 聪明的; 伶俐的; 机敏的
snack /snæk/ *n.* 小吃; 快餐
sneeze /sniːz/ *v. & n.* 打喷嚏
snow /snoʊ/ *n.* 雪; 下雪天气
so /soʊ/ *pron.* 如此; 这样
adv. (表示程度) 这么; 那么

something /səmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某物; 某事
somewhere /səmweɪ/, /səmweə/ *adv.* 在某处; 到某处
song /sɔːŋ/, /sɒŋ/ *n.* 歌曲
sore /sɔː(r)/ *adj.* 疼痛的; 酸痛
southern /sʌðə(r)n/ *adj.* 南方的; 在南方的
souvenir /suːvəˈnɪr/, /suːvəˈniə/ *n.* 纪念物; 纪念品
Spain /speɪn/ 西班牙
station /steɪʃən/ *n.* 车站
stay /steɪ/ *v.* 继续是; 保持; 维持
still /stɪl/ *adv.* 还; 仍然
stomach /stəmæk/ *n.* 胃; 肚子; 腹部
stomachache /stəməˈkeɪk/ *n.* 胃痛; 腹痛; 肚子痛
stop /stɒp/, /stɒp/ *n.* 车站
stress /stres/ *v.* 加压力于; 使紧张
stressed out 有压力的; 紧张的
subway /sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁; 地下火车
success /səkˈses/ *n.* 成功
super /suːpə(r)/ *adj.* 超级的; 极好的
surf /sɜː(r)f/ *v.* 在……冲浪; 在激浪上驾 (船)
sweep /swiːp/ *v.* 扫除; 清扫; 清除
swimming pool 游泳池

T

table tennis 乒乓球运动
traditional /trəˈdɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的; 惯例的
take /teɪk/ *v.* 搭乘 (某种交通工具)
v. 花费 (时间)
take a vacation 去度假
take care of 照看; 照顾
take out 取出
take part (in) 参加……; 参与……
talent /tælənt/ *n.* 天才; 天资; 才干
talent show 才艺表演
talented /tæləntɪd/ *adj.* 有天赋的; 天才的
teach /tiːtʃ/ *v.* 教; 讲授
teaspoon /tiːspuːn/ *n.* 茶匙
teen /tiːn/ *n.* (= teenager) (13—19 岁的) 青少年
teenager /ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* (13—19 岁的) 青少年
Thailand /ˈtaɪlənd/ 泰国
than /ðæn/ *conj.* (用于形容词、副词的比较级之后) 比
the day after tomorrow 后天
the Great Lakes (加拿大与美国之间的五个大湖的总称) 五大湖
the U.S. (= the United States) 美利坚合众国; 美国

theater /θiətə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 剧院; 戏院	p.71	V	
thing /θɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 事物; 事情	p.23	view /vju:/ <i>n.</i> 观点; 看法	p.35
thirsty /θɜ:(r)sti/ <i>adj.</i> 渴的; 口渴的	p.10	violinist /ˌvaɪəˈlɪnɪst/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴手	p.56
though /ðəʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 虽然; 即使; 纵然	p.35	visitor /ˈvɪzɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 访问者; 参观者; 游客	p.49
throat /θrəʊt/ <i>n.</i> 喉咙; 咽喉	p.7		
Tibet /tɪˈbet/ 西藏	p.15	W	
till /tɪl/ <i>conj.</i> 直到……之时; 在……之前	p.30	walk /wɔ:k/ <i>v.</i> 走; 步行; 散步	p.19
time /taɪm/ <i>n.</i> 次; 次数	p.2	watermelon /ˈwɔ:tə(r),melən/ <i>n.</i> 西瓜	p.42
tofu /təʊfu:/ <i>n.</i> 豆腐	p.11	way /wei/ <i>n.</i> 方法; 手段; 方式	p.11
together /təˈgeðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 一起; 共同	p.75	<i>n.</i> 某个方面	p.33
tomorrow /təˈmɔ:rəʊ/, /təˈmɒrəʊ/		weak /wi:k/ <i>adj.</i> 虚弱的; 无力的	p.11
<i>n. & adv.</i> 明天; 明日	p.28	weekday /ˈwi:kdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 非周末休息日; 工作日	p.28
too ... to ... 太……以致不能……	p.55	well-known /ˌwelˈnəʊn/ <i>adj.</i> 有名的; 出名的;	
tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> teeth) 牙齿	p.7	众所周知的	p.57
toothache /tu:θeɪk/ <i>n.</i> 牙痛	p.8	western /ˈwestə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 西方的; 来自西方的	p.11
top /tɒ:p/, /tɒp/ <i>n.</i> 顶; 上部	p.45	wet /wet/ <i>adj.</i> 湿的; 潮湿的	p.51
tour /tɔ:r/, /tʊə/ <i>v.</i> 在……旅行; 观光; 参观	p.56	wheel /wi:l/ <i>n.</i> 轮子	p.37
tourist /ˈtʊərɪst/, /ˈtuənɪst/ <i>n.</i> 旅行者; 游客	p.18	whole /həʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 整个的; 全部的; 完整的	p.30
town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 镇; 城镇	p.24	whom /hu:m/ <i>pron.</i> (<i>who</i> 的宾格) 谁; 什么人	p.26
traditional /trəˈdɪʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 传统的; 惯例的	p.11	wild /waɪld/ <i>adj.</i> 卤莽的; 轻率的	p.31
train /treɪn/ <i>n.</i> 火车	p.19	win /wɪn/ <i>v.</i> 赢; 获胜	p.48
training /ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 训练; 锻炼; 培训	p.29	without /wɪðˈaʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 无; 没有	p.75
transportation /ˌtrænsˈpɔ:tetʃən/, /ˌtrænsˈpɒ:tetʃən/	p.22	woman /ˈwʊmən/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> women /ˈwɪmɪn/) 女人	p.37
<i>n.</i> 公共交通; 运输	p.65	work on 从事; 忙于	p.66
trash /træʃ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废物	p.61	worry /ˈwɜ:ri/, /ˈwʌri/ <i>v.</i> 担心; 担忧; 焦虑	p.24
travel /ˈtrævl/ <i>v.</i> 旅行; 长途旅行	p.72	worse /wɜ:(r)s/ <i>adj.</i> (<i>bad</i> 和 <i>badly</i> 的比较级)	
trendy /ˈtrendi/ <i>adj.</i> 时髦的; 赶时髦的; 流行的	p.5	更坏的; 更差的	p.72
try /traɪ/ <i>v.</i> 试图; 设法; 努力	p.44	worst /wɜ:(r)st/ <i>adj.</i> (<i>bad</i> 和 <i>badly</i> 的最高级)	
turkey /ˈtɜ:(r)ki/ <i>n.</i> 火鸡	p.41	最坏的; 最差的	p.72
turn on 打开	p.2		
twice /twɑ:z/ <i>adv.</i> 两次	p.31	Y	
twin /twin/ <i>adj.</i> 孪生的; 双胞胎的		yang (汉) (中国古代哲学认为存在于宇宙万	
		物间的两大对立面之一, 跟“阴”相对) 阳	p.11
U		yard /jɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 院子; 庭院	p.51
umbrella /ʌmˈbrelə/ <i>n.</i> 雨伞; 伞	p.51	yard sale (在卖主家当场进行的) 庭院旧货出售	p.51
unhealthy /ʌnˈhelθi/ <i>adj.</i> 不健康的; 不益于健康的	p.5	yeah /jeə/ <i>adv.</i> (<i>yes</i> 的变体) 是; 是的; 好的	p.15
university /ˌju:niˈvɜ:(r)sɪti/ <i>n.</i> 大学	p.58	yesterday /ˈjestə(r)dɪ/ <i>n. & adv.</i> 昨天; 昨日	p.12
until /ʊnˈtɪl/		yet /jet/ <i>adv.</i> 到此时; 至今	p.61
<i>conj.</i> (= <i>till</i>) 直到……之时; 在……之前	p.12	yin (汉) (中国古代哲学认为存在于宇宙万	
unusual /ʌnˈju:ʒʊəl/ <i>adj.</i> 不寻常的; 罕有的; 独特的	p.56	物间的两大对立面之一, 跟“阳”相对) 阴	p.11
up /ʌp/ <i>adv.</i> 分开; 成几部分	p.41	yogurt /ˈjəʊɡɜ:t/, /ˈjəʊɡət/ <i>n.</i> (= <i>yoghurt</i>) 酸奶;	
use /ju:z/ <i>v.</i> 用; 使用; 利用	p.37	酸乳酪	p.42
		yuck /jʌk/ <i>interj.</i> (表示反感、厌恶等) 呸; 呸	p.5